

# THE NEWTON GRAPHIC.

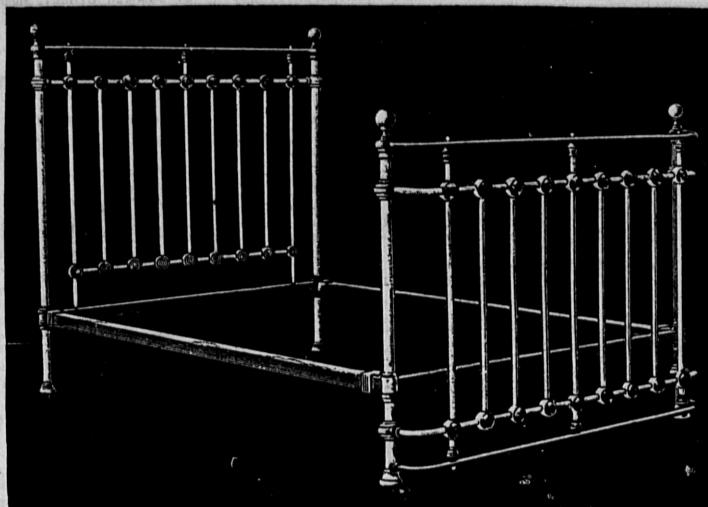
VOL. XXI.—NO. 1.

NEWTON, MASS., FRIDAY, OCTOBER 7, 1892.

TERMS—\$2.00 PER YEAR.



## "THE BEATRICE."



### A BEAUTY IN BRASS AND WHITE WITH CURVED FOOT.

We are exhibiting at our Warerooms the finest line of Metallic Bedsteads of both Imported and American Manufacture.

SPECIAL DESIGNS IN BRASS BEDSTEADS.

**PUTNAM & SPOONER,**  
546 WASHINGTON ST., Opposite Adams House,  
BOSTON.

**AKRON STANDARD DRAIN PIPE**  
AND CONNECTIONS, AT  
**CAMPBELL'S**  
Dealer in HARDWARE and CUTLERY  
271 Washington Street, Newton, Mass.

**STOVES**  
A FULL LINE AT  
Bent's Furniture Rooms,  
WATERTOWN.

**CREAM.**  
THE FAMOUS  
Turner Centre Cream,  
FOR SALE BY  
**C. P. ATKINS**  
Ten Cents for One-Half Pint.

**CAKE.**

Your attention is called to the quality  
of our Cakes, they are equal to any made.  
Try them.

Also

OYSTERS AND SALADS.  
CROQUETTES AND PEAS.

ICES AND CREAMS.

**JAMES PAXTON,**  
Caterer and Confectioner,  
ELIOT BLOCK, opp. Depot, NEWTON.

**J. H. NICKERSON,**  
Merchant Tailor  
and Clothier,  
WEST NEWTON, MASS.

Is now prepared to furnish the styles  
Fall & Winter of '92-3, Dress or Business  
Suits, Overcoats or Trousers to measure  
at low prices. Also a good assort-  
ment of Ready Made Clothing for men  
and boys. Furnishing Goods, Hats and  
Caps, Trunks and Travelling Bags.

**Clara D. Whitman-Reed, M.D.**  
RESIDENCE AND OFFICE  
437 Centre St., opposite Vernon, Newton  
Hours—Until 9 A. M., 1 to 3 and 7 P. M.

**Dr. F. L. McIntosh,**  
Corner of Washington and Jewett Sts.  
(Office of the late Dr. Keith.)  
Office Hours: 4 to 7 P. M. Usually at home  
until 9 A. M.  
Refer to Dr. W. P. Wesselhoeft, and Dr  
James B. Bell.  
Telephone, Newtonville, 46-2.

**DR. GEO. A. BATES,**  
DENTIST,  
THORPE HOUSE, MAPLE STREET,  
Auburndale, Mass.  
OFFICE HOURS: Monday, Tuesday, Thursday,  
and Saturday, 9 A. M. to 5 P. M. 39 tf.

**DR. S. F. CHASE,**  
DENTIST.  
Office and Residence, 303 Walnut St., Newtonville.  
Careful and thorough operating in all branches.  
NEW METHOD FOR ARTIFICIAL TEETH.

**HARRY BROOKS DAY,**  
TEACHER OF  
**PIANO-FORTE**  
Organ, Harmony,  
COUNTERPOINT and COMPOSITION  
Elliot Block, or Hotel Hunnewell,  
NEWTON.

**Shirts Made to Order!**

By E. B. BLACKWELL,  
43 THORNTON STREET, — NEWTON.

A Perfect Fit Guaranteed.

Best MATERIAL. First-Class Work.

Superior Shirts, \$1.50. Best Dress Shirts, \$2 each.

Will call on customers at such time and place

as will suit the convenience.

Repairing is done Neatly and Promptly.

New Buttons, 50c.; Neckbands, 15c.; Wristbands,

15c.; Cuffs, 50c.; Collars, 25c.; Centre

Plates, 25c.

Especially fitting shirts made to fit well.

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## THE CITY GOVERNMENT.

ELECTION OFFICERS CONFIRMED; TELEPHONE HEARINGS.

The mayor presided at the meeting of the board of alderman Monday evening and all the members were present.

Communications were received from E. M. Fowle, Ward Six, remonstrating against the location of telephone poles on Centre street; from twelve or more citizens complaining against the Mague piggy as a nuisance and asking immediate attention. The latter communication was filed as a crematory for the disposal of house offal is under consideration by the board of health.

The quarterly report of the chief of fire department showed a total of fifteen alarms, loss on buildings \$3,600, insurance \$3,000, loss on contents \$1,828.75; assessed value, \$35,000.

A communication was received from secretary W. M. Olin relative to the incorporation of the Highland Club at Newton Highlands; also from the city engineer showing plans of sewerage assessment on various streets.

A petition for concrete sidewalk with edgestones on Prospect street was received from Chas J. Whall and referred.

## WANT MORE PAY.

The engineers of the fire department sent in a petition asking for an increase of pay to \$3.25 daily. It was only a slight increase over what was paid before they were cut down a few years ago, and they felt justified in asking for it.

## PETITIONS.

V. E. Carpenter gave notice of intention to build seven houses 30x35 feet on Hunter, Marden and Putnam streets; Mrs. Currier petitioned for two street lights on Hunnewell Terrace; C. H. Hale to move a building from Winchester to Needham; Westley Hinkle for pool and billiard table in Mrs. Edes house, Upper Falls.

## AUBURNDALE PARK.

At 7.30 o'clock a hearing was granted the Auburndale Village Improvement Society, relative to a park and playground bordering on the Charles river.

Ex-Alderman George M. Fiske was present and produced a map outlining the proposed park land and its surroundings. The land runs from Ash street to the Waltham line a distance of about one-half mile, and the whole tract comprises 37 acres. It is owned by four different persons. Eight acres near the Waltham line belong to Bartlett brothers, W. C. Ware owns 12 acres, Nathan Mosman and Senator Don Cameron for the other owners. The prices asked for the land are Bartlett brothers, \$2000; W. C. Ware, \$3450; Nathan Mosman, \$1000, but the price asked by Senator Don Cameron has not yet been ascertained. The speaker had seen the senator in Washington, D. C., and asked him if he would contribute the land for a playground, but he could not do that as it was held in trust. When asked what he would sell for he could give no price as he had no idea what it was worth, but he gave Mr. Fiske to understand that he would not object to its being taken under the park act. Reckoning Don Cameron's land at \$1500 and with \$500 for growing wood on the land purchased of Bartlett brothers by Col Frost of Waltham, the total price necessary to secure the land was \$8,450, and the society had asked the city to appropriate not to exceed \$4000, providing the citizens contribute a like amount. More than one-half of the amount required was already subscribed. He thought the price asked was fair.

Mr. Chandler said the land was all high and dry and the drainage was excellent the land sloping toward the water.

## The hearing was then closed.

## DAMAGES WANTED.

A communication was received from A. W. Tarbox whose land borders on both banks of Cheesecake brook, saying no notice of the straightening and widening of the brook had been received by him, claiming damages to his property by the work now being conducted and asking for a hearing. The communication was referred to the claims committee.

## ELECTION OFFICERS CONFIRMED.

The following election officers nominated at the Friday evening meeting were confirmed:

Ward One—Precinct One—Warden, J. E. Butler; clerk, H. B. Poole; deputy clerk, J. A. Grace; inspectors, W. M. Russell, I. T. Fletcher, J. W. Keefe, F. H. Murray; deputy inspectors, John Boyce, Thomas Kybert, Miles Joyce, M. A. Drury, Precinct Two—Warden, S. C. Stevens; clerk, W. S. Ring; inspectors, J. W. Hahn, J. F. Griffin, M. L. Blanchard, C. A. Farley; deputy inspectors, John Flood, E. E. Dearborn.

Ward Two—Precinct One—Warden, H. P. Dearborn; deputy Warden, Jeremiah Cashman; clerk, S. K. Billings; deputy clerk, C. D. Cabot; inspectors, L. H. Cranitch, Louis Watson, E. M. Rumery, J. D. Billings; deputy inspectors, A. J. McFaden, W. J. Dunn, A. C. Watkins, T. G. Cutler, Precinct Two—Warden, W. S. Higgins; deputy warden, A. H. Sisson; clerk, J. W. Page; deputy clerk, J. H. Page; inspectors, W. W. Palmer, A. A. Savage, G. M. Bridges, J. W. Cotton; deputy inspectors, C. H. Johnson, U. H. Dyer, C. W. Richardson, W. S. Cunningham.

Ward Three—Precinct One—Warden, F. H. Humphrey; clerk, C. E. Hatfield; inspectors, J. W. Gaw, F. C. Sheridan, A. R. Coe; deputy inspectors, E. F. Conroy, George Bailey, B. L. White, Precinct Two—Warden, H. C. Wood; deputy warden, Chandler Seaver; clerk, Severance Burrage; deputy clerk, Fisher Ames; inspectors, W. L. Hampton, F. E. Hunter, F. Newhall; deputy inspectors, C. A. Wyman, C. F. West.

Ward Four—Precinct One—Warden, F. Plummer; deputy warden, A. F. Tucker; clerk, G. S. Snow; deputy clerk, C. S. Ober; inspectors, Henry Washburn, T. B. Cunningham, W. C. Brown, C. B. Ashenden, deputy inspectors, T. C. Donovan, P. A. McVicker, C. H. Bunker, Jacob Pratt, Precinct Two—Warden, W. R. Dimond; clerk, E. H. Kennedy; deputy clerk, J. A. Early; inspectors, W. B. Atherton, A. B. Hayden, John Dolan, T. R. Raymond; deputy inspectors, H. T. Wiswall, P. C. Baker, F. C. Lyon, O. S. McCourt.

Ward Five—Precinct One—Warden, A. J. Grover; deputy warden, J. W. Howe; clerk, T. W. Barley; deputy clerk, C. B. Bancroft; inspectors, Erastus Gott, Otis Petree, Frank Fanning, Daniel Kelleher; deputy inspectors, J. F. Brown, Ebeneezer Thompson, J. E. Conners, B. S. Ford, Precinct Two—Warden, S. L. Eaton; deputy warden, T. T. Locke; clerk, E. H. Corey; deputy clerk, E. H. Greenwood; inspectors, H. W. Holbrook, C. H. Burr, F. A. O'Connor, G. F. Leonard; H. S. McCourt.

deputy inspectors, E. F. Clifford, E. E. Bird, George May, Alexander Tyler.

Ward Six—Precinct One—Warden, H. G. Ruhe; clerk, H. A. Tomlinson; deputy clerk, A. E. Hyde; inspectors, Walter Thorpe, G. E. Warren, D. H. McWain, W. H. Thorpe; deputy inspectors, H. H. Day, D. J. Linnahan, Precinct Two—Warden, S. M. Jackson; deputy warden, John Dobbie; clerk, Zadoc Long; deputy clerk, A. F. Fowle; inspectors, F. M. Strong, F. J. Morse, E. S. May, Arthur Muirdon; deputy inspectors, T. G. Woodman, A. J. Roach, F. P. Dunbar G. A. Holmes.

Ward Seven—Precinct One—Warden, A. W. B. Huff; deputy warden, E. L. Lemon; clerk, Moses Clark Jr.; deputy clerk, H. C. Daniels; inspectors, J. W. Howard, R. B. Edes, G. W. Lamson, F. A. Barrows; deputy inspectors, R. A. Brackett, M. L. Clark, Thomas Dalton. TELEPHONE HEARING.

The New England Telephone & Telegraph Co. were granted a continued hearing at 5 o'clock, for the location of poles on Chestnut and Highland streets. S. L. Powers for the petitioners said this question had come up in various forms before and the telephone company had experienced a great deal of difficulty in reading subribers on West Newton hill; but they had now thought out what appeared to be an ingenious plan, and through negotiations with the gas-light company, at much pains and expense, they had been successful in securing a location for their wires on the gas company's poles.

The Quinobequin Association open their new hall this Friday evening. The alleys have been altered to conform to regulation rules and new regulation pins have been procured. The pride of some of our best bowling talent goes way down to zero when they roll on the new alleys, and instead of piling up 200 or 250 pins as formerly, fail to get 130 or 140 pins.

The Gamewell Tel. Co. played last Saturday a game of cricket with the South Natick Club at Highlandville. The score:

Gamewells.....  
Hillier.....  
Beach.....  
Dawson.....  
Stead.....  
Rad. b. Hillier.....  
Lester. b. Beach.....  
Burke. b. Beach.....  
Lyons. b. Beach.....  
Kempton. caught Hartlop. Hillier.....  
Harleton, not out.....  
Bye.....  
Leg Bye.....  
Wide balls.....  
Total.....  
SOUTH NATICKS.

Kelley, b. Crisp.....  
Lloyd, b. Crisp.....  
Norwich, b. Beach.....  
Foster, b. Beach.....  
Coler, b. Crisp.....  
Hiller, b. Crisp.....  
Burke, caught Lester, Beach.....  
Brady, b. Beach.....  
Lloyd, b. Beach.....  
Fleming, not out.....  
Hartlop, b. Beach.....  
Bye.....  
Wide balls.....  
Total.....  
The batting of Beach and Burrows and the bowling of Crisp of the Gamewells was very fine.

ASSAULTED AND ROBBED.

ITALIAN LABOREE NEARLY LOSES HIS LIFE AND HAS \$240 STOLEN FROM HIM.

An unfrequented spot on North street, near the Waltham line, was the scene of a cutting affray and highway robbery last Friday evening.

The police received the first intimation of the affair about 9 o'clock, and the patrol wagon and a squad of officers were at once dispatched to the scene by Sergt. Ryan.

It seems that Vinson Pancessta, an Italian employed on the Newton sewers, was returning from Waltham, accompanied by his brother and three companions. When the party had reached a place just beyond the residence of Mr. H. N. Hyde, the three men who accompanied the two Pancessta came to a halt, and one of the men confronted the unsuspecting pair with a knife and ordered V. to deliver up his money.

At this Vinson's brother rapidly fled.

The suspended hearing on Highland, Chester and Temple streets was resumed, and on motion of Alderman Wilson the hearing was continued to Monday evening.

Dr. S. L. Eaton was a subscriber but thought it better to run the wires over the rear of estates. The street was narrow and poles would be dangerous, especially with shying horses.

Dr. Burns lived corner of Walnut and Lake, and he had poles near his house on Walnut street, but should consider it a hardship if poles were placed on Lake avenue. He favored running on the back of the lots.

Alderman Wilson said there was only one subscriber for a mile on Lake avenue and thought they could be reached as others were from Walnut street.

HEARING CONTINUED.

Another continued hearing was granted the N. E. Telephone & Telegraph Co. for location of poles on Centre street and Lake avenue.

Dr. S. L. Eaton was a subscriber but thought it better to run the wires over the rear of estates. The street was narrow and poles would be dangerous, especially with shying horses.

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HEARING CONTIN

**NEWTON TARIFF REFORM CLUB.****The Tariff is a Tax.**

Every person interested in the subject of the Tariff will be invited to take part in the discussions carried on in this Club. Special consideration will be given to inquiries, criticisms, and communications of every kind, whether coming from Tariff Reformers Free, or from High Protectionists. Address Secretary of the Tariff Reform Club, Newton Centre, Mass.

**The Tin and Tin Plates Fraud.***[From the Boston Herald.]*

Mr. Henry W. Lamb, the president of the Tin Plates Consumers' Association, has prepared a card for general circulation, headed "What About Tin Plates?" This monograph gives in a brief space a very considerable amount of valuable information concerning the effect that the McKinley tariff has had upon the price in this country of this commodity. The data given by Mr. Lamb on this card are taken from official sources, either government or well-authenticated market reports, so that there is no question as to the accuracy of the assertions.

According to Congressman Dalzell of Pennsylvania, who was and is the chief champion of the tin plate tax, the average yearly consumption of tin plates in the United States is 678,000,000 pounds. Now, according to the sworn returns of American tin plate makers, given in the report of Special Agent Ayers to the treasury department in August of this year, the amount which these producers claim to have made during the year ending June 30, 1892, was 13,646,719 pounds, two-thirds of this being tin plate, intended for roofing purposes, while a large part of all manufactured was made from imported steel plates, which were coated with tin on this side of the Atlantic.

Now the extra duty which the American consumers—and every one in this country is a consumer, directly or indirectly, of tin plates—have to pay yearly in consequence of the McKinley law, is on the basis of Congressmen Dalzell's figures, over \$6,000,000, making allowance for drawbacks on exported goods; that is, in order to give to these tin plate men the official patronage they secured through the McKinley law, the people of the United States have to pay in increased prices all along the line the equivalent of nearly fifty cents a pound for every pound of tin plates that they manufactured. The price of tin plates in England in May, 1890, was thirteen shillings a box, in August, 1892, twelve shillings a box, and as there are 108 pounds of tin plates in each box, the price uncontrolled by duty, on this article, may be said to be about three cents a pound. But the American manufacturers of tin plates, through the instrumentality of the McKinley law, have forced the American consumers to pay on the American output the equivalent of at least fifteen times the price for the purpose of permitting them to manufacture this miserable little quantity amounting to no more than 2 per cent. of our total consumption.

In the mean time what has been the effect upon the American price of imported tin plates? On May 20, 1890 the price of standard cokes, that is, tin plates used for making cans, was in New York \$4.45 a box. On Aug. 20, 1892, the price had risen to \$5.37 1/2 a box, a rise of 92 1/2 cents, while, as we have just pointed out, the price in the Liverpool market had fallen a shilling a box, or about 24 1/2 cents. It is evident, therefore, that there has been an increase in the price of this commodity to the American people in the last two years of more than 25 per cent., an increase which has no justification except the influence which a small clique of interested capitalists have had to make a business experiment, and the ability they have shown to induce the Republican leaders to tax the American people for their benefit.

Two years ago, Oct. 7, 1890, Senator Aldrich predicted that within three years from that time the manufacturers in this country of tin plates would fully justify, both in price and quantity of production, the increased tax, and he added: "I am quite willing that the future of the protective policy should depend upon the success or failure of the duty imposed by this paragraph." When asked if he thought that in three years it would be possible to produce the tin plates in this country that would be adequate to its consumption, he said: "A very considerable portion of it." What will happen next year, under the stimulus of the enormous bounty now given, we have no means of absolutely knowing; but it is fair presumption to say that, although between \$6,000,000 and \$8,000,000 will be paid in unnecessary additional taxes by the consumers of tin plates, the progress of production will bring our product no nearer the volume of consumption than the sugar produced in Louisiana comes to the volume of sugar used by the American people.

Coming upon the heels of this gigantic fraud upon the American people brought about by this tax imposition, is the official statement that the alleged tin mines at Temescal, Cal., have closed down and that the miners have been discharged. This is one of those new industries which, according to Maj. McKinley, were to be created by the taxes of the people. The promoters of this mining scheme, like the tin plate manufacturers, had a "pull" at Washington—it would be needless to specify in what way—and, as a result, they were able to incorporate into Maj. McKinley's law the provision that next year a duty of four cents a pound should be placed upon tin for the purpose of giving them the margin needed to develop their mine. That is, the people of the United States were to pay this tax on one of the articles in necessary and every day use in order that certain mining speculators in California should have the chance to place the stock of an alleged tin mine. But the situation was attenuated, so that it could not be held together for the three years needed for its culmination. There was practically no tin at Temescal. The so-called Cajon Hill mine was largely a humbug, for though there may have been traces of the mineral there the expenses of mining it were enormously out of proportion to any possible price that could be obtained for it. But now the bubble has burst, although the prospective tax still remains upon our statute book as an illustration of the subserviency of the American people in granting bounties and favors to shrewd speculators and selfish monopolists.

**Gamewell Secures Contract.**

The Gamewell Fire Alarm & Telegraph Co. has been awarded the contract by Cambridge to extend police signal system, notwithstanding the fact that they were the highest bidders, the Municipal company putting in bids at the same time. The report of the city solicitor said there would be no risk to the city by adopting the Gamewell system. The chief of police said the Gamewell was the better system and had more points in its favor, which was the reason he had always favored this system. He thought they got more for their money than from the other system.

**NEWTON TARIFF REFORMERS.****THEY ARE STILL IN THE FIELD AND READY FOR WORK.**

The fourth annual meeting of the Newton Tariff Reform Club was held last Monday evening in Allen's Hall, West Newton.

President E. B. Haskell presided, and delivered his customary annual address upon the outlook for tariff reform and the duty of the club in the campaign. It was voted unanimously that the president's address be printed in the Newton GRAPHIC and the Newton Journal.

The old board of officers was re-elected, as follows: President, Edwin B. Haskell; vice-president, Stephen Thacher; secretary-treasurer, R. L. Bridgman; executive committee, F. A. Dewson, W. S. Hutchinson, J. R. Smith and H. C. Soule.

The executive committee will meet later to arrange the work of the club in the campaign.

**PRESIDENT HASKELL'S ADDRESS.**

The address of President Haskell was as follows:

This club exists but for one purpose; as a club, but one object in view. Whatever may be the predilections or party affiliations of its members, they are here simply because they believe that our tariff taxation could be and ought to be more wisely adjusted.

There are some issues more important than that of the tariff, and many less important.

If I could cast my vote for tariff reform only by casting it at the same time for unsoundness in the currency, I am free to say that I should consider the currency question of the most vital importance and should willingly postpone action on the tariff to a more convenient season.

The burden of tariff taxation as it exists to-day is not an exhausting one to the people of this favored land. Three things make it endurable.

First, absolute free trade throughout the whole of our own domain, which furnishes an excellent field for the illustrations of its benefits.

Secondly, a large free list of imported goods, more than one-half of our importation coming in without tariff taxation.

Thirdly, free entrance for our products at the ports of our largest customer, Great Britain.

To these three modifying conditions, which make tariff taxation endurable, was added a fourth, even as a part of the McKinley bill—reciprocity, or free trade by special contract with other countries.

With these modifications of the so-called "protective" policy, this country can get on and continue to increase in prosperity and wealth. Besides, an unwise tariff is sure to develop enemies, sowing the seeds of its own destruction as it continues to operate.

An unsound currency has evil effects which penetrate deeper. It endangers the whole industrial and financial system. It frightens capital and robs labor. Protection bleeds a country, but an unsound currency poisons its blood. An unwise tariff weakens a people, while an unsound currency paralyzes it.

Happily we are not called upon to decide between these two issues. In the practical campaign before us we can vote at the same time for

**TARIFF REFORM AND HONEST MONEY.**

No more intelligent and persistent advocates of honest money are in the present Congress than the Massachusetts members whom we helped to elect, because they were tariff reformers, not because they belonged to this party or that.

We all know where the great standard bearer of tariff reform, Mr. Cleveland, stands on the currency question. He never even temporized with it. Four years ago he was denounced by the Republican platform builders as an enemy of silver. If his successor in the office of President had been equally firm for honest money, the country might have been saved the danger and great expense of that unwise act under which the government buys the whole silver product of the country, not because it wants it or needs it, but because the producers want a better market than the natural demand for the commodity gives them.

In short, the silver producers demanded protection for their product, and it was not easy to discriminate between them and the producers of wool or pig iron.

There is a natural bond of union between these wands of the government in Pennsylvania, Ohio, Nevada and Colorado. They are all believers in the economic theory that it is the business of the government to make up the deficiencies of unprofitable industries, robbing, for the purpose, those least able to resist.

Our opponents on this question of the tariff, those who believe that the McKinley tariff is a monument of wisdom, have entirely shifted their ground since we met them in the campaign of two years ago. We heard nothing then of the argument that higher tariff taxation would cheapen the price of products. The most possible was made of the saving that would be secured for the consumers in the article of sugar, from which the tax was removed.

Nobody intimated that an increased tax on foreign wool would decrease the price of woollen goods. On the contrary, we were treated to panegyrics on the beauty and nobility of high prices. We were told that "a cheap coat implied a cheap man," and that it was necessary to guard against that evil in this republic of workingmen. Our people were to be protected against the "pauper labor" of other lands, and they could afford to pay better prices. It was the wages of labor that was to be increased by the McKinley bill. The protected manufacturers could afford to pay their employees more liberally. We were all to live on a higher scale.

Now the argument is changed. We are told that increased tariff taxation has not only increased wages, but it has decreased the cost of goods to the consumer. We are not allowed to forget that we make a great saving on sugar by the removal of the tax, but the increased tax on wool does not produce the opposite effect.

The benefits of reciprocity, which was reluctantly adopted as an afterthought, and made a part of the McKinley bill, are dwelt upon with special emphasis.

Here is a kind of free trade which yields undiluted blessings. Free trade by reciprocity and free sugar are undoubtedly sweets. We can heartily join in this praise of free trade, as far as it goes, not forgetting the absurdity of that reciprocity provision, which said, in substance to the other countries: "We have taken off certs in taxes for the benefit of the American people. If you do not take off taxes for the benefit of your people we will punish you by taxing our own people again."

Under this threat some valuable treaties have been made, and, though the method makes us blush, the result of a free interchange of products is good.

We should like to see this wholesome principle carried further. We are not particular as to methods, so long as they are honorable, but we believe that the interchange of products between different countries is not only profitable, but the right of the people of those countries, and that no unnecessary obstructions should be allowed.

Human enterprise and sagacity have performed wonders in overcoming the difficulties of communication and cheapening the cost of transportation. They have connected seas by canals, tunneled mountains, and improved machinery for use by sea and land—with the practical effect of shortening the distances between points of commerce.

Is this all wrong? Have human sagacity and enterprise been working in the wrong direction? Is it, on the contrary, the part of wisdom to obstruct trade and increase the difficulties of communication?

This is the work undertaken by means of protective tariffs. Their purpose is to undo what human enterprise and sagacity have done in the interest of easier communication between the different parts of the earth. They undertake this under an erroneous belief, as we maintain, that unrestricted commerce is an evil; that nations do not profit by each other's prosperity; that the only, or the surest, way for our nation to grow rich is to keep other nations poor.

Here is the fundamental difference between the two schools of political economy.

If there were only a certain fixed amount of work to be done in the world, the country which got the largest share of it would secure the largest share of its fruits.

But the fact is that the more work there is done the greater is the demand for all sorts of the products of work. A nation that may not be able to do one kind of work as cheaply as other nations has advantages for other kinds of work, the products of which it can exchange and gain by getting some kinds of merchandise cheaper than it can produce itself. The more prosperous our foreign or domestic customers are, the more prosperous shall we be. The law does not stand at state lines. It is universal, like gravitation.

We are tariff reformers, and our purpose is to secure such modification of the tariff as will yield the fair results of free interchange of products. We are not called upon here to deal with particular schedules. We are not frightened by the term "free trade," or "tariff for revenue only." We believe with Senator Sherman, who is a statesman when he is not too much of a politician, that "no revenue raising system lays taxes on imports can be devised sufficient to meet the needs of government, economically administered, without giving enough of the so-called protection to make good any alleged difference in the cost of labor in American and foreign articles of manufacture."

We believe that the first thing which should be done in the interest of both manufacturers and consumers is take the duties from raw and crude materials. No other civilized country commits the folly of taxing the raw materials to which it adds value by labor. Its only foundation in this country is the necessity of strengthening the protection "ring" by enlisting the unreasoning selfishness of the producers of crude products, such as the ores, wool, lumber, coal, etc. Manufacturers would be glad to yield a large part of their so-called protection if they could get their raw materials without tax.

A woollen manufacturer who makes as high priced cloth as is made in this country told me this summer that a rate of duty of 20 to 25 per cent. would give him ample protection, even from a protectionist's point of view, if he could get untaxed wool.

The improvements in labor-saving machinery are constantly increasing the value of every workingman to himself and his family. The inevitable tendency is to increase the rewards of labor. The wages of labor tend upward; the cost of the necessities of life downward.

No tariff, even ours, which is one of the most foolish in the world, can wholly destroy the advantages of civilization.

Our purpose, which is based on no selfish considerations, is simply to remove the obstructions, as far as is possible, which prevent mankind, in our own country and in all countries, from securing all the benefits to which the progress of the race entitles them.

And to this end let us continue to work with full courage that the truth will prevail, perhaps much sooner than we dare to expect.

Lane's Medicine Moves the Bowels Each Day. In order to be healthy this is necessary.

*[Boston Herald.]*

The nominations of members to the state Senate, as far as they have been made, have justified the belief that the people are paying more than usual attention to the quality of candidates for the Legislature for the present year. The more difficult test comes in the districts that choose to the House of Representatives; however, nearly all the candidates for which have yet to be nominated. The House is a body six times as large as the Senate, and the opportunities to get objectionable men in there are six times as numerous, and perhaps several times as dangerous in other respects. It is not at too early to begin to prepare for an improvement upon the present Legislature in the more popular branch of workingmen.

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## THE NEWTON GRAPHIC

PUBLISHED EVERY FRIDAY

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THE NEWTON TRANSCRIPT HAS BEEN CONSOLIDATED WITH THE GRAPHIC.

## THE MAYORALTY.

There has been an almost unanimous movement in favor of forcing Mayor Hibbard to accept another term, and the past few weeks petitions have been quietly circulated in all the wards, and they have been signed by over a thousand representative men of Newton, asking him to consent to the use of his name, and Newton will do the rest. This can not but have been gratifying to Mr. Hibbard, showing that his faithful and disinterested labors for the city have been appreciated, but it is stated that he has refused to consider the matter, owing partly to the fact that his own private business and the labors connected with the mayoralty have been too much for even his vigorous health, and he needs time for rest; also partly to the fact that it has been the custom in Newton to give a mayor two terms, and Mayor Hibbard does not think there are any exigencies in city affairs that call for the violation of the custom in his case.

He accepted the office as a master of duty, believing that every citizen should do his part for the community in which he dwells, and he thinks that he has done all that could be expected of him.

Whether his resolution can shun remains to be seen. Very few men would have the resolution to stand up against the unanimous call of their fellow citizens to accept such an office, the honor being the greater from the way in which it is offered. But Mayor Hibbard is a very determined man and his friends know that it is not an easy task to make him follow a course when he has decided against it. It would certainly be a very fortunate thing for the city if he could be prevailed upon to serve another year, until the sewers and the changes in grade crossings are out of the way. This seems to be also the general feeling, and whether one man can hold out against the whole city of Newton is a question in which everyone is interested.

In the event of Mayor Hibbard persisting in his refusal the candidates will probably be ex-Alderman Fenn and Alderman Harbach, and a very vigorous campaign would follow.

## FORESTS AND PARK SPACES.

While the Metropolitan Park Commissioners are looking over the ground in pursuance of their duties in the selection of suitable spots for reservation for parks, it is pertinent to direct general attention to the subject of forest reservation and open spaces. It is not necessary to assume that the withdrawal of timber growth from indiscriminate cutting is equivalent to depriving the community of the use of the timber, or that the setting apart for free public use of tracts of territory as playgrounds, or parks involves a loss to town, city or state. What intelligent arboriculturists seek is the establishing of such a systematic and practical method of dealing with woods and forests as will produce the greatest value in timber growth, now and in the future. By cutting only ripe timber, the removal of waste, and the destruction of insect pests, leaving the forest floor undisturbed; in other words by a skilful and common sense system of management, the forests of this continent will contribute a maximum return in the shape of merchantable timber, and will become a perennial and lasting source of revenue to its owners, besides contributing in no small measure to healthful conditions of life to an entire population. Every citizen who has an opportunity of impressing these views upon our representatives in Congress, should urge the need of laws which tend to secure an end so desirable and so conducive to the material and esthetic well being of the ever increasing masses settling upon the nation's domain.

EX-GOVERNOR CLAFLIN has been interviewed on the Senatorial question by the Boston Globe, at considerable length, and he was very outspoken about men pressing their claims and making an undignified personal canvas for the place. Such words as these can hardly be pleasant reading for Mr. Lodge, who is leaving no stone unturned to secure the election of representatives and senators favorable to him. Gov. Clafin says:

The matchless power and sustains the lofty position held by Webster, Winthrop, Rantoul, Sumner, Wilson and Hoar. I believe they will ignore all attempts to force a selection in the general election, and will insist that the senators and representatives meeting next January shall be unpledged and unrestricted, and that their minds shall be unbiased by charges of duties neglected, of unworthy combinations, and stories of self-seeking.

The services of the candidates will be carefully considered and the value of their future efforts to the State and the nation impartially estimated.

The history of senatorial elections in Massachusetts shows that they are deemed by the people to be of the highest importance, and to be bestowed as an honor, and not a prize to be won by personal efforts. As it has been in the past, so let it be in the future; and let all the people say "Amen."

Reading this over again would infer that Gov. Clafin has in mind some such man as either Messrs. Long or Capo.

The Western Union is a great monopoly and supposed to exist for the service of the public, but people who have tried to get a message to friends in Boston by this means say it is a good deal safer to depend on a letter, with a special delivery stamp. A case in point was furnished last Saturday. A Newton gentleman sent a telegram at 4 o'clock p. m. to a friend on the Back Bay in Boston, making an appointment for that evening. He heard nothing from it until Tuesday, when the friend wrote that the message was delivered late Sunday evening, although it was dated as received at the branch office at Hotel Berkeley at 4:50 p. m., Oct. 1st. In speaking of the matter to some more experienced Newton friends, they only laughed at the gentleman for his "freshness" in supposing that he could reach any person in Boston the same day by a telegram. The Waltham and Brookline papers have recently been filled with complaints against the telegraph company, for its unreliability and carelessness in delivering messages, and evidently the same trouble exists in Newton. The moral seems to be that if you are in a hurry about sending a message from Newton to Boston and can't use the telephone, you had better either go in person or write a letter, and inquiry at the postoffice shows that special delivery stamps are used in great numbers by people who have had great experience with telegrams.

THE New England Telephone and Telegraph Company have asked for and received permission from the Brookline selectmen to bury its wires on Washington, Kent, Howard, St. Paul, Beacon, Park, Cypress, Boylston, High, and Davis and Aspinwall avenues in that town. This action is certainly full of significance, and will be remarked by Newton people who have been objecting to having their streets disfigured by telephone poles. If the company can bury its wires in Brookline why can they not do the same thing in Newton?

THE Watertown Republicans have nominated John E. Abbott for representative after a very exciting contest, and the famous Lodge resolutions were adopted.

**The Voting Lists.**

The following table shows the condition of the voting lists which will be posted tomorrow, and the changes which have occurred since the city election last December. There appears to be a net loss of 317, occasioned by deaths, removals, from the city. The change by towns indicates the change of residence within the city. With an assessed poll list of 7240, there should be largely increased registration.

**ROYAL BAKING POWDER.**

A cream of tartar baking powder. Highest of all in leavening strength—lates United States Government Food Report.

ROYAL BAKING POWDER CO., 106 Wall St., N.Y.

## Carpets.

The only fully equipped Carpet Store in this vicinity outside of Boston is found at 285 Washington Street. Here you will find a large and handsome assortment of Carpets, Rugs, Mattings, and all the requirements of a large Carpet Store. The electric cars pass the door. See adv.

## Dancing.

Mr. H. E. Munroe's select children's dancing schools in Newton and Newtonville will begin in a few days, the dates being given in his announcement in another column. Mrs. W. G. Monk, Hunnewell Terrace, will receive applications.

## MARRIED.

TEULON—LEAVITT—At Newton, Oct. 5th, in Grace Church Chapel, by the Rev. G. W. Shinn, D. D., Mr. Arthur Mitchell Leavitt of Boston and Miss Anna Leavitt.

BEDARD—FRAZIER—In Newton, Oct. 2, by Rev. J. F. Gillette, John Bedard and Mary Jane Frazier.

DALTON—MOHLER—In Newton Centre, Oct. 4, by Rev. D. J. Wholey, Thomas Dalton and Anastasia Mohler.

CORNELLEY—DONAHUE—In West Newton, 31 Parnell Street, J. O'Toole, Michael Cornelley and Margaret Donahue.

FOYLE—SWART—In Framingham, by Rev. Jas. Yeames, William Hammond Fowler and Anna Swart.

CALLAHAN—DOYLE—In Newton, October 4, by Rev. M. J. Doyle, John Patrick Callahan and Mary Ann Doyle.

DWYER—HARRIGAN—In East Cambridge, Oct. 1, by Rev. M. P. Mahon, Michael Dwyer and Catherine Harrigan.

SMITH—WARNER—In Boston, Oct. 4, by Rev. M. Savage, Edward Parker Smith and Constance M. Warner.

WILMOT—GUILDFORD—In Cambridge, Oct. 3, by Rev. Chas. Olmsted, Charles L. Wilmet of Cambridge and Miss Annie G. Guildford of Auburndale.

GIBBONS—PAINE—In Waltham, Oct. 5, by Rev. T. Broshian, Alexander James Gibbons and Mary Imelda Paine.

## DIED.

HYDE—In Newton, Sept. 29, Enoch Hyde, aged 76 years.

BUCHEOT—In Newton, Oct. 1, Albert Boucheton, aged 25 years.

SWINEHAMMER—In Auburndale, Oct. 1, Harry Wilfred, son of James and Julia Swinehamer, aged 3 years, 9 months, 2 days.

ADAMS—In Newton, Oct. 2, Mrs. Joanna P. Adams, Aged 86 years, 8 months, 3 days.

O'BRIEN—In Newton, Oct. 2, John O'Brien, aged 57 yrs.

BENT—In Auburndale, Oct. 2, Mrs. Dolly Temple Bent, aged 79 years, 11 months.

BASSETT—In Newton Centre, Oct. 4, Eliza Bassett, aged 74 years, 3 months, 24 days.

WIGGIN—At Newtonville, October 5, Abbie E., wife of Wm. R. Wiggin. Funeral services at Universalist church, Washington Park, Saturday, October 8, at 1 o'clock. Relatives and friends invited to attend with out further notice.



## Mrs. Caroline Field Welch,

## Massage Treatments,

Refers to leading physicians of Boston and Newton.

RESIDENCE: 33 Elm St., P. O. Box 370. 146 West Newton

## DRESSMAKING

By the Day. Terms, \$2.00

APPLY TO

MISS E. L. SHAW, 23 PEARL STREET, NEWTON. 1<sup>st</sup>

We are now ready to show new Goods and the Latest Novelties for Fall and Winter

## MILLINERY

Mourning Work a Specialty.

E. JUVENE ROBBINS,  
Eliot Block, Newton.

Store open Friday and Saturday Evenings.

## BRACKETT'S MARKET CO.

Established 1851. Incorporated 1892.

Telephone No. 16-3.

The Pest Meats  
Poultry  
Game

Cream

Butter

Eggs

Fruits and

Vegetables

AT THE LOWEST PRICES.

This Market intends to fill all orders as if the purveyor was present. Goods which are found not to be as represented may be returned.

7 & 8 COLE'S BLOCK,  
Washington near Centre Street,  
NEWTON, MASS.

## DEPOSITORS

— IN THE —

## Newton Savings Bank

will please take notice that by a change in the By-Laws of the bank, interest begins on deposits on

TENTH Day of January, April, July and October in each year, instead of on the first day of said month as heretofore. And that the time for declaring dividends is TENTH day January and July in each year instead of first day of said month as heretofore. Dividends will be payable on the Tuesday following said 10th day January and July.

A. J. BLANCHARD, Treasurer.  
Newton, Sept. 8, 1892. 49<sup>th</sup>

## The Horticultural Society.

The Annual Meeting will be held at the office of J. F. C. Hyde, 31 Milk St., Boston, Tuesday, Oct. 11, at 10 A. M., for the election of officers for the coming year and any other business which may come before the meeting.

L. H. FARLOW, Secretary.

## Can You Keep Warm

with your present furnace, if not it will pay you to apply to Smith & Anthony Store, 121 Milk Street, Boston. Their Hot Water Heater works where others fail, and is endorsed by all who have tried it as an unqualified success. It will pay you to at least send for the Company's pamphlet. See adv.

## BUSINESS NOTICES

WANTED—Capable housework girl with references. Wages \$4.50. Apply to Mrs. C. A. Cunningham, cor. Walnut and Lowell, 1<sup>st</sup> fl.

FOR SALE—A nice family cow, just calved, a good milker. Hugh Kelly, Chestnut St., Newton Upper Falls, 1<sup>st</sup> fl.

TO LET—Furnished house of rooms, with back side of the track, three minutes walk from the Newton station, with modern improvements. Rent moderate. Address H. M. Graphic Office. 1<sup>st</sup> fl.

TO LET—The new block corner of Pearl and Thornton Streets, two stores with all modern conveniences; corner store has three large show windows, and is well lighted and well arranged for display. Also nice room in same block. Address J. J. D., 85 Cabot Street, Newton. 1<sup>st</sup> fl.

WANTED—Protestant boy wishing to join a boys orchestra. Apply in person or by letter to Mr. C. H. Hinckley, 121 Milk Street, Boston. 1<sup>st</sup> fl.

WANTED—By the Associated Charities, as gift, loan or at a very low price, a small safe. Address Mrs. M. R. Martin, Newtonville, Mass. Office hours of Secretary of the N. A. C., Monday morn. to 1 p. m. 9 to 10 every week-day. Fridays and Saturdays 7.30 to 8.30 p. m. 1<sup>st</sup> fl.

WANTED AT ONCE—Experienced crocheters on worsted at 15 Park St.

TO LET—First Class Sewing Machine but little use at present. Owner having no use for it. Also Rattan Baby Carriage and Boy's Violin at \$5. each, all can be seen at No. 25 Park St., any time next week. 1<sup>st</sup> fl.

WANTED—A cook, one who is willing to wash and iron, and can furnish references. Please apply to 19 Franklin Avenue. 1<sup>st</sup> fl.

WANTED—By an experienced reliable girl, a situation to do general housework in small family. Can furnish best of references. Apply at Graphic Office.

FOR RENT—\$23. a month, 5 minutes from Newton, on the corner of Franklin and Furnace, and furnace also at \$21. a month, 8 rooms and furniture. Both houses in good order and can be had that month. Apply to Edw. F. Barnes, 27 State Street, Boston.

FOR SALE—At a great bargain, a single harness, carriage, and two seated open beach wagons. The harness is new and the carriages in good condition. Apply at Graphic Office.

TO LET—Tenement of 6 rooms in new double House on Prospect St., West Newton, also 4 in new house ready Oct. 15th, 4, 5, and 6 rooms, two separate entrances and cellars. Key at 139 Washington St., West Newton. Mrs. Goldwater. 1<sup>st</sup> fl.

WANTED—Protestant girl for housework, 2 in family, must be a good cook and ironer, no washing, good home and reasonable wages. Mrs. F. D. Wellington, 2 Summer Ave., Waltham. 1<sup>st</sup> fl.

WANTED—By an experienced Protestant girl, nurse or maid for invalid. Good references. Address M. J. Newton Centre. 1<sup>st</sup> fl.

TO LET—Two charming rooms, en suite with a sitting room, boarder, in a small family of two. Location quiet and retired. Home comforts, and modern conveniences. Only ten minutes walk from depot, churches and school. Address Box 462, Newton Centre. 3<sup>rd</sup> fl.

TO LET—At Newtonville on Walnut Street, and Clafin Place fronted by Park, a fine apartment house with all modern conveniences. Address Curtis Abbott, 5 Tremont St., Boston, or 23 Brattle Street, Waltham. 1<sup>st</sup> fl.

FOR SALE—The locksmith and general jobbing business now carried on by John Bear at Newton Centre. A good opportunity for

## NEWTONVILLE.

The Cleveland and Russell Club of the city of Newton will hold a meeting for permanent organization at Eliot Hall, at 8 o'clock p.m. on Monday, the 10th inst. The following gentlemen have been appointed a committee for organization in Ward Two: P. C. Bridgeman, E. W. Redpath, Chas. Keene, Wm. Paul, H. P. Dearborn.

Pianos, Farley, 433 Wash. St., Newton.

Thomas Deery of Appleton street is seriously ill.

Mr. and Mrs. Frank Joyall are in New York this week.

Mr. and Mrs. H. W. Pierce are in New York for a short stay.

Miss Linda Curtis has returned from Wolf Hill, Gloucester.

Mr. J. L. Richards has returned from a hunting trip in Maine.

Miss Benson returns next week from a business trip to New York.

Dr. Talbot is building an addition to his house on Walnut street.

Capt. Day, U.S.N., has taken possession of his house on Austin street.

Mrs. Thomas Holt of Chestnut place has been entertaining guests from Iowa.

Mr. Shaler of Chestnut place is soon to remove to his new residence in Needham.

Y. P. S. C. E. meeting in the Universalist church, Sunday evening at 6:30 o'clock.

Mrs. Small of Provincetown is the guest of Mrs. Charles Beals, Washington street.

M. A. A. Savage returned this week from his hunting trip through the woods of Maine.

Mrs. Fred Butler of Calais, Me., is the guest this week of Mrs. O. C. Lyon, Linwood avenue.

Prof. Walters of Waltham will open his dancing class Saturday evening next in Tremont Hall.

Mr. Sawtell of Boston moved this week into Capt. Frank Elliott's new house on Brooks avenue.

Mrs. Edward Sands of Court street departed Saturday for a two weeks' visit in New York City.

Mr. W. S. Higgins has a handsome new turnout. The horse is an iron gray, with a good road record.

Mrs. Geo. H. Sharpey of Nevada street is visiting friends at Lenox, and will go from there to New York.

The engagement is announced of Mr. Alfred Vose and Miss Josephine Woodworth of Washington park.

Miss Hattie Abbott returned this week from Rockland, Me., where she has been enjoying a two weeks' outing.

Councilman Lunt and a party of friends returned this week from a hunting trip in the vicinity of Moosehead Lake.

Norumbega tribe, I. O. R. M., enjoyed a spread in Purdy's dining hall, Tuesday evening. Covers were laid for 40.

Captain William H. Brown of Boston has leased Mr. Chaloner's handsome cottage on Brooks avenue for three years.

Miss Gertrude Jones is making arrangements for the formation of a dancing class. She had a very successful class last winter.

Messrs. A. T. Sylvester and H. B. Parker were delegates to the Massachusetts Universalist convention in Cambridge this week.

Gen. Hull Lodge, A. O. U. W., has commenced another boom. Six applications for membership were received Monday evening.

Mr. J. Cheever Fuller has been ill this week suffering from the prevalent cold. He was unable to be present at the bank meeting Tuesday evening.

Mr. E. T. Trotter, Jr., and family of Watertown street have returned from Wolf Hill, Gloucester, where they have been spending the summer.

Mr. W. E. Higgins and Harry Savage were entertained by Mr. and Mrs. S. C. Guillou, at their new house on Nevada street, Monday evening.

At the meeting of the Newton Cooperative bank, Tuesday evening, the sum of \$6350 was sold; \$6000 at 10 cents premium, and the balance at 5 cents.

Edw. Page, Jr., has accepted a responsible position in the employ of R. W. Hildreth, civil engineer, New York, and is at present located in Philadelphia.

John Harrington, residing on Court street, fell from the railing at Echo Bridge, Sunday, a distance of 30 feet, fracturing his arm. He was taken to his home.

The first regular meeting of the Goddard Literary Union was held Tuesday evening in the Universalist church parlors. A series of interesting meetings will be held this winter.

An interesting and largely attended praise service was held in the Central church, Sunday evening, the singing being led by an orchestra of five pieces, consisting of Messrs. Wiggin, Hollings, Vose, Butler and Atwood.

Elaborate preparations are being made for an oyster supper and entertainment. The Lend Hand young ladies wish to make this a success, and it is hoped friends will aid by buying tickets. Without doubt all who attend will enjoy it.

Mr. and Mrs. Ernest Boyden of Edinboro street left this week for an extended Western trip, stopping at Chicago, where they will be entertained by Rev. R. A. White, and at Denver, Col., where they will be the guests of Mr. Herbert Wellington.

The N. E. Woman's Press Association will hold a "high tea" in honor of Mrs. Frances Hodgson Burnett at the Parker House next Thursday, from 4 to 6 o'clock. Newtonville members and their guests anticipate the pleasure of meeting the fair authoress.

The city of Newton has under consideration the purchase of a strip of land of about an acre in area, lying between the street running through the estate of Gov. Claffin and the High school grounds. Such an addition to the latter would be a desirable acquisition.

Among the signers of the petition in remonstrance to the change of the B. & A. tracks to a new location are ex-Gov. Claffin, Rev. John Worcester, W. C. Richardson, ex-Alderman Chadwick, E. W. Redpath, John Carter, E. W. Greene, J. W. Gregg, W. F. Chapman and J. J. Coxeter.

The Unity Dramatic Club will give their first performance of the season in the Unitarian church parlors at West Newton, Wednesday and Thursday evenings, Oct. 10th and 11th. They will present the two comedy, "Jack's Chum," with "A Picked-up Dinner" as a curtain-raiser. Tickets fifty cents, may be obtained at the members of the club.

The Harvest Sunday School Concert will be held in the Congregational church, next Sunday evening, at 6 o'clock. The new exercise, "Thankful Time," music by organist of the church, will be given. Recitations, scripture selections, etc., by scholars of the school. Pine Farm Boys and the Violin String Quartette will assist in the music. Come and enjoy this interesting and attractive service.

The opening reception of the Newtonville Woman's Guild will be held at the residence of Mrs. Charles S. Keene, Walnut street, next Tuesday, Oct. 11, from 2 to 5 o'clock. It is hoped that a large number of the members will be present, since it will without doubt be a happy occasion, and is especially desirable for new members that their acquaintance may be enlarged, and the work of the Guild be more thoroughly understood.

It was a happy choice, that of Mr. J. Atwood for president of the Goddard Literary Union, and under his wide awake, earnest lead, pleasant things are anticipated this winter. The other officers elected Tuesday evening were vice-president, Mrs. W. L. Chaloner; secretary, Mr. E. W. Fisher; treasurer, Mr. H. P. Dearborn.

Mr. M. N. Boyden is chairman of the entertainment committee for the opening evening of the season. The retiring officers were given a hearty vote of thanks for their efficient service the past year.

A meeting of the Newton Club will be held Saturday evening, Oct. 15, when committee will be appointed to nominate officers for the ensuing year and action will be taken upon several proposed amendments to the constitution, one relating to entrance fee and annual dues. It is expected that the new clubhouse will be taken possession of Oct. 15, the idea being to form the members in a body and march over there following the meeting. There will be no formal exercises, the date of the grand opening and succeeding festivities not having been yet decided upon.

Mrs. William Wiggin passed away on Wednesday at 2 p.m., in her late residence on Washington park. She had been ill for a long time, but bore her suffering with a degree of patience that is remarkable, and though the heartfelt sympathy of a large circle of friends is extended to the family in their bereavement, it can be truly said of her that "die is gain." Mrs. Wiggin was a very active worker in the Universalist church, always ready and willing to do fully her share. In her own home she was a devoted wife and mother, faithful to all her interests. The funeral will take place from the church where she was so well known and loved.

A preliminary meeting in the interests of the formation of a Club of the Royal Yacht Sailing Club was held in the lower hall in Claffin's block, Tuesday evening. There was a large attendance of Newton Democrats and tariff reformers, every ward in the city being well represented. Col. Jasper N. Keller was elected chairman, and Mr. A. K. Tolman was elected secretary. The details of the organization were discussed and a list of officers was voted upon. The year 2000 features were appended. A committee of five from each ward was appointed to solicit additional names, securing, if possible, all features favoring the election of the Democratic national and state candidates. A resolution was passed instructing the representatives, if elected, to vote for Henry Cabot Lodge for senator.

Two strangers whose actions are regarded as suspicious were lurking around the premises of Mr. C. E. Travell, Chestnut street, last evening. Both were dressed, and one sported an immaculate tall hat and kid gloves of a fashionable shade. They first attracted attention by going to the house during the absence of Mr. and Mrs. Travell, about 8 o'clock in the evening. Their summons was answered by a domestic, who was questioned concerning the whereabouts of Mr. Travell. This was discovered at the entrance to the grounds met Mr. and Mrs. Travell returning, whereupon both men turned and ran. The case was reported at police headquarters. It is supposed that the fellows were aiming to obtain entrance to Mr. Travell's house, having, probably, in some way discovered that Mr. and Mrs. Travell were out. The Travell residence is the most valuable in the city, a magnificient stone mansion, elegantly furnished.

An attempt to get control of the West Newton National bank was resuledlessfully. The parties interested in the effort are the same ones that were engaged in the attempt to get hold of the Brighton National bank. Director Nickerson and others were approached and offered for their shares the amount which the books would show they are worth, which was something above par. Mr. Nickerson, who holds 200 shares, refused to consider the offer, and the affair collapsed. The few shares which were obtained have been put up the market and are insignificant in number. As an inducement toward operation, Cashier Hatch was informed that if he would help the scheme on, he would be retained in his position. Mr. Hatch told the parties interested in the project that if they succeeded in getting control of the bank, he would immediately resign. A similar unsuccessful attempt was made to get control of the Newton National. Both banks, fortunately, remain in the hands of the present directors and stockholders.

Mr. and Mrs. G. W. Perkins of Grand Rapids, Mich., were recent guests at the Woodland Park Hotel.

Mr. William Bond has been entertaining Mr. George Abbott and Mr. Fred Stanton of Brooklyn this week.

The Allen school and Hopkinton foot ball eleven will meet in a lively contest next Wednesday afternoon.

Josiah A. Chase is taking the preparatory course at Allen's and will enter the Institution of Technology next fall.

Residents of Putnam street are anxious for telephone service and several have made applications to the company.

Admiral Kimberley, U. S. N., has an apartment entitled, "A Reminiscence of Madeira," in the last issue of the Youth's Companion.

Mr. G. F. Barnes has purchased the new house recently erected on Berkley street, opposite the grounds of the Neighborhood Club.

The Ward Three Independents have unfurled a Cleveland and Stevenson campaign flag. It is suspended over the grounds of the B. & A. station, off Davis street.

Mr. N. T. Lane was pleasantly surprised by a company of friends who dropped in upon him quite unexpected, last Friday evening, upon the occasion of a birthday anniversary.

The next meeting of the W. C. T. U. will be held at Knights of Honor Hall, Tuesday, Oct. 11, at 8 o'clock. Mrs. F. E. Carrington will speak to mothers, especially on the subject of "Social Purity."

Mr. H. L. Whittlesey has dissolved his partnership with Mr. A. D. Boson, who has retired from general law practice. Mr. Whittlesey will continue the business at the old office, 50 and 51 Ames building, Boston.

A meeting of the Veteran Firemen was held at the Hall on Tuesday evening. It was voted to order the now famous "Nonantum" in the Nathumia house on Thursday she went accompanied by her son's family.

Mr. Arthur C. Farley and family have removed from Allston and taken Mrs. N. W. Farley's house on Central street. Mrs. Farley will continue to reside there with her son's family.

The first meeting of Riverside Lodge, N. E. O. P., after the summer vacation was held in Auburn Hall Monday evening. There was a large attendance and after the lodge was an excellent supper was served by Captain Marshall of West Newton, who was enjoyed by the usual social features.

Mr. J. E. Steele will give their first performance of the season in the Unitarian church parlors at West Newton, Wednesday and Thursday evenings, Oct. 19th and 20th. They will present the two act comedy, "Jack's Chum," with "A Picked-up Dinner" as a curtain-raiser. Tickets fifty cents, may be obtained at the members of the club.

There are letters in the postoffice for Miss Agnes Barnard, Mr. Oliver Bond, Miss H. M. Coe, Miss Mary Connelly, Miss Alice D. Colburn, A. S. Colby, Mr. Wm. Conner, Mrs. Amelia Dunbar, Miss Mary Fritz, Miss Mary Head, Mr. Rufus O. Martin, Mrs. Wilfrid M. Peabody, Mr. Philbrick, D. M. Osborn & Co., Mrs. A. Soderby, Mrs. Magie E. Vaughn, Mrs. Frank Wallace, Miss Mary Warren, Mrs. G. A. McVicar.

Conductor Jack Adams has moved into his new house on Auburn street.

Mr. Fred C. Smith and family have moved into Mr. Allen's house on Melrose street.

Mr. and Mrs. Dexter T. Mills have left the Woodland Park Hotel and are at their home, 281 Dartmouth street, Boston.

Mr. Herbert S. Ware has removed from Mr. Allen's house on Melrose street and has taken the Salmon house on Lexington street.

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The committees of Newton Lodge, I. O. O. F., for the present term are as follows: Finance, F. E. Farley, Austin S. Steele, Fred J. Edes; Entertainment, E. A. Wood, W. B. Colligan, H. W. Nicholl, visiting, H. C. Wood, (N. G.), Tyler C. Holmes, W. E. Brown, C. T. Cutting, C. H. Hall, Francis Mills, Harry Green, F. F. Patterson, C. T. Bartlett. The third degree will be conferred in Newton Lodge Thursday evening, Oct. 20, Nov. 17 and Dec. 29.

Loyalty Lodge of Good Templars initiated one new member and received three propositions Wednesday evening.

The Wiggin side furnished entertainment for the evening, consisting of dialogue including eight characters. The Apple Girl by Miss Minnie Otterson; reading by Mrs. Wiggin. The dialogue was very pleasing, the participants being particularly adapted to the parts assigned them, Miss Otterson's rendition was the gem of the evening. Her sympathetic soprano voice combined with her graceful manner brought forth great applause. Mrs. Wiggin read her selection in her usual energetic manner.

It would be an excellent thing for the members of the grammar schools to join the parade on Discovery Day. The route is short and no harm can come to them from the exercise. Any schools who wish to attend, will be assigned positions in line with the marshals. See notice of arrangements in another column.

Harrison and Reid Club was organized in Auburn Hall last Tuesday evening and the interest shown in the campaign in this portion of the ward will be a very lively one. Numerous names are already secured and new names are fast being added, and the new organization has members from West Newton and Weston as well as Auburndale. A uniform, consisting of white cap with gold band, white sash and leggings, red trousers and red jacket was decided upon and they will be made for distribution at the next meeting of the club, Monday evening. The drum corp with a dozen or more members will be organized and a drum major procured. About \$500 has already been raised and the club wish to raise about \$150 in all to defray expenses. The club is officered as follows: Albert Little, captain; Harry Pratt, first lieutenant; George Young, second lieutenant; Willis Bancroft, corporal.

The Newton Republican representatives met in convention in the City Hall last evening, for the purpose of nominating two candidates for the Legislature from the 17th Middlesex district. Mr. A. K. Tolman was elected chairman and Mr. A. Hall secretary. The delegation from the city was represented by Aldermen Sheppard and Hyde. The 25 cent fare was established within the ward. The 34 cent fare was voted down, the fare to be a very lively one. Numerous names are fast being added, and the new organization has members from West Newton and Weston as well as Auburndale. A uniform, consisting of white cap with gold band, white sash and leggings, red trousers and red jacket was decided upon and they will be made for distribution at the next meeting of the club, Monday evening. The drum corp with a dozen or more members will be organized and a drum major procured. About \$500 has already been raised and the club wish to raise about \$150 in all to defray expenses. The club is officered as follows: Albert Little, captain; Harry Pratt, first lieutenant; George Young, second lieutenant; Willis Bancroft, corporal.

Lasell Notes.

—Other Lasell notes on page 7.

The excursion to Concord on Monday was very successful by those who went, who were 94 in number. An early start gave them ample time to visit all the points of interest in and about that historic old place, battle-ground, places otherwise connected with the beginning of the war, homes and haunts of famous writers, all found in the day's sight-seeing.

Ladies' Wraps.

and furs are shown in great variety at the Central Dry Goods Co.'s Store, 107 and 109 Moody street, Waltham. Newton Ladies are invited to inspect them.

The statement of the Broadway National Bank in another column will interest those dealing with Boston banks. It has a surplus of \$150,000 is in convenient location and patrons are sure of the most courteous treatment, even if they are not large depositors.

Blasts From The "Ram's Horn."

The man who is willing to have only a little religion will never have any.

Sin would never hurt anybody if it couldn't look little and harmless at first.

One sinner in heaven would be as much of a start there as the devil would want. It is not according to God's plan that any Christian should carry an ounce of weight.

The love that men have for little sins is the same kind that devils have for big ones.

Mrs. Meadow—I hate to tell you, Mrs. Subur, but, really, you ought to know it. Every time I've run into the city lately I've met your husband on the rear train; and, every time, he was paying marked attention to some woman by his side, and every time it was a different woman. I've seen him with a dozen or more.

CHURCH OF THE MESSIAH.  
CORNER STONE LAID MONDAY BY BISHOP BROOKS.

Newton is to have another addition to its numerous houses of worship, and the corner-stone of the Church of the Messiah, the most recent acquisition in a long list of costly and beautiful church buildings, was laid Monday afternoon by Bishop Brooks.

Work on the new church, located on Auburn street in the Auburndale district, was commenced July last, and it is expected that the building will be ready for occupancy by Christmas.

The architecture is of the Gothic school from plans of Mr. J. Foster Ober. The material used in the construction is brown-red sandstone from the Portland (Connecticut) quarries. The inside dimensions are 70x44, providing for an audience room seating comfortably about 400 persons, and a chancel 20 feet in depth.

The principal entrance will be through a gothic tower, 70 feet in height, located at the southeast corner of the building. The tower will be arranged for a chime of bells—a feature that is to be added at some future time. Another entrance is located in the southwest corner, opening from a low gothic porch.

The interior finish will be in hard wood and the roof will be supported by heavy hard pine trusses resting on fluted columns about 12 feet in height, set nine feet from the side walls.

Simplicity itself may be termed the especial features of both the interior and exterior construction, and the result is an attractive and substantial building. Its cost will be in the vicinity of \$15,000. Ex-Councilman Henry H. Hunt is the contractor and the building committee comprises Rev. John Matteson and Wardens N. F. Nye and John W. Bird.

The territorial area of the parish of the Church of the Messiah includes the Auburndale and West Newton districts. The present rector, Rev. John Matteson, is a young man with progressive ideas, who has secured the nucleus of what eventually is to be a large and flourishing parish. This fact has been in the minds of the building committee of the new church, and in its construction, provision has been made for an enlargement, and it is expected that when the building is in reality completed with chapel and enlarged audience room, that the church property will represent a value of about \$55,000.

There was a large attendance at the exercises in connection with the laying of the corner stone, the ceremonies being inaugurated at 3 o'clock.

The clergy were well represented, and among those present were Dean Lawrence and Profs. Nash and Allen of the Cambridge theological school, Rev. Dr. Converse, secretary, and Rev. Dr. Lindsay, president, of the standin' committee of the Episcopal diocese; Rev. E. H. Smith, rector of the Church of the Ascension, Fall River; Rev. D. T. Fales and Rev. Mr. Cunningham of Waltham; Rev. E. A. Rand, rector of the Church of the Good Shepherd, Watertown; Rev. E. E. Sullivan of Newton Centre, and Rev. H. Usher Monroe of Newton Lower Falls.

The order of exercises was as follows: Processional, choir; singing, choir and congregation; "The Church's One Foundation;" description of the contents of box placed beneath the corner-stone, Rev. John Matteson; laying of the corner stone, Bishop Brooks; recitation of the Apostles' Creed; address, Rev. George W. Shinn, D. D., rector of Grace Church, Newton; singing, choir and congregation; "The Church Our Foundation Stone"; benediction, Bishop Brooks.

The corner stone was put in position under the tower buttress. It is red sandstone, and bears the date 1892, and a simple Maltese cross.

The articles placed in the box under the corner stone comprised copies of the Newton papers and Churchman, names of the President of the United States, Governor of Massachusetts and the Mayor of Newton; list of the officers and members of the building committee of the church; report of the last Episcopal diocesan convention; names of rector, architect and builder.

#### A Growl About the Streets.

To the Editor of the GRAPHIC:—  
I think it is about time the public made a vigorous complaint as to the condition of our streets. Why is the material left a foot or more higher than the road bed for weeks after the sewer has been laid, or the road bed left in bad shape? Have we a superintendent of streets, whose duty it is to see that the highways are kept at all times in a safe condition?

I understand that it is the custom of the highway committee, not to make repairs unless a petition has been presented; if this is so, the city council will have legions of them to act upon hereafter. While we are having plenty of money expended upon the gutters of our streets, the road beds of some are neglected.

OBSERVER.

#### Echo Bridge Park.

Echo Bridge, by which Boston's waterpipes cross the Charles at Newton Upper Falls, is singularly unknown, says the Boston Transcript, its merits being considered. It certainly fulfills the American idea that a thing must be big to be great. There is but a single arch in this country to surpass its largest span, 130 feet. It is only nine miles as the bee flies from the State House, but comparatively few have stood to try its echo, which answers, as one of its engineers has aptly put it, like a woodful of wild Indians. As the neighborhood has all the natural beauties of a deep, dark pool and wooded bluffs, it would only be necessary to buy and clean up a small tract to turn it into a fine park. When the Metropolitan Commissioners pass that way we hope it may not escape their notice. The rest can be trusted to their judgment.

Hood's Pills cure Constipation by restoring the peristaltic action of the alimentary canal. They are the best family cathartic.

A faded and discolored beard is untidy and a misfortune. It may be prevented by using Buckingham's Dye for the Whiskers, a never failing remedy.

The formula of Ayer's Sarsaparilla is well known to the medical profession, and universally approved. The reputation of the firm guarantees excellence and uniformity in the medicine, and the world's experience for nearly half a century has fully demonstrated its value.

Hood's Sarsaparilla absolutely cures all diseases by impure blood and it builds up the whole system,

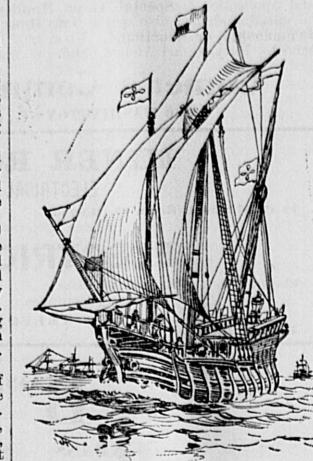
#### FAMED SANTA MARIA.

COLUMBUS' FLAGSHIP COMPARED WITH MODERN SAILING VESSELS.

The Wonder to the Mariner of Today Is How the Navigator Crossed the Ocean In His Little Caravel—A Facsimile for the World's Fair.

Spain is now in the midst of a series of fêtes in commemoration of the discovery of America which will last till late in October. On the 3d of August, date of the sailing of Columbus from Palos, the jubilation began, and of all the sights the exact reproduction of the flagship of Columbus, the Santa Maria, excited most amazement. Among the sailors in the vast gathering there was a loud chorus of astonishment and disbelief. Almost unanimously they declared that such a ship had not done the thing—it was impossible.

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THE NEW SANTA MARIA.

It is indeed hard to believe that the little caravel of 240 tons at the outside could have made such a voyage, and when one compares it with the large sailing vessels of today he may well be incredulous. With the achievements of steam and practical science we are tolerably familiar, but the fact then (though sailing vessels antedate written history, the progress therein since 1492 is as great as in anything else) comes to one as a great surprise. Compare the little Santa Maria with, for instance, the magnificent Shenandoah, the American four-masted bark and queen of all sailing vessels, which a few months ago went from San Francisco to Liverpool with 5,000 tons of wheat on board.

Consider first the big sailer. The Shenandoah, commanded by Captain Murphy, was one of the five which left the Bay of San Francisco last year on the famous race around the Horn. They sailed at high tide, of necessity, as they drew twenty-seven feet of water. The weight of wheat aboard, 5,002 tons, was the greatest cargo of the kind ever placed in a vessel and equivalent to 166,733 bushels, or the crop of an average agricultural county. An adequate description of the Shenandoah would fill a column. Sailer as she is, she "makes sail by steam," as sailors say—that is, the sails are pulled into place by a little donkey engine, and of all glorious sights to the seaman's eye there is none more glorious than to see her swell from bare poles to full rig of snowy sails in less than five minutes.

The Santa Maria might have been placed on the deck of the Shenandoah without adding perceptibly to her weight of cargo. She was a decked vessel, and while the Spanish historians do not deal in exact measurements they are so minute in details of her capacity that her size is known. Captain Gustavus W. Fox, after a very careful calculation, declares that her length was "63 feet over all and 57 feet along her keel," with 20 feet beam and 10½ feet in depth. Her crew consisted of fifty seamen, and in the list are found the names of one Englishman and one Irishman. It is really a pity that this list is not certainly authentic; it would be interesting to know the name of the first Irish emigrant to America. This historic vessel was wrecked on Christmas eve, 1492, on the coast of Hispaniola, a calamity due to the gross carelessness of the sailing master.

Small as she was, her consorts, the Pinta and the Nina, were considerably smaller, being mere barks, called caravels, without decks, unless the high prow and stern may be so called. In the



THE SHENANDOAH.

center such a vessel was absolutely open and in no respect superior to the fishing craft and other light coasting vessels of today. That men should have been willing to dare the passage of the stormy Atlantic in such craft gives us a high idea of their courage, and as a matter of fact only Columbus, Las Casas, the Pinzon and two or three other mad enthusiasts were willing. The crew consisted chiefly of desperate characters compelled to take the trip. Many were released from prison to go, and some had been condemned to death and volunteered as a bare chance for life.

Our astonishment is but slightly mitigated when we read that Columbus did not ask for large vessels, for there were many in the Spanish ports larger than these. He firmly believed that the voyage would be comparatively short

and the sea where he was going always smooth, and he particularly requested such vessels as would enable him to run close in along the shores and sail up the rivers. On his third voyage, when he actually reached South America, he complained of the size of his vessel, which rendered coast exploration difficult.

The Spanish authorities declare that the Santa Maria of 1492 is an exact reproduction in every detail of that of 1492. It has the same old fashioned shape, the same primitive masts, riggings and sails, and even the same armament of falconets and mortars, halberds and arquebuses. The cabin of the commander is furnished in the style of the Fifteenth century, and its table is littered with maps, documents and nautical instruments of the period. Finally, its mastheads are decorated with the royal standards of Castile and Leon, in exact imitation of the flags which Columbus planted in the New World on Oct. 12, 1492. The vessel is manned by an excellent crew, obtained from among the fishermen and sailors of Cadiz and San Fernando, and placed under the orders of a detachment of officers of the royal navy.

At the opening of the Spanish fêtes, on Aug. 3, the war vessels of all nations were at Huelva to salute the new Santa Maria on her first voyage down the river, and her entrance into the Bay of Cadiz was greeted by deafening salvos. As there was almost a dead calm, however, she had to be taken in tow by a gunboat, which marred the representation somewhat. Later, however, she sailed out beautifully on the route taken by Columbus, and returned to receive renewed salutes. At this naval congress of nations the fact was humorously commented on that Columbus took with him for interpreter a scholar who knew Latin, Greek, Hebrew, Arabic, Coptic and Armenian, in addition to Spanish; that this learned gentleman was a failure in the New World, and that the first to master any of the Indian tongues were the most illiterate sailors. But this is an oft repeated experience.

J. H. BEADLE.

EDNA DEAN PROCTOR.

She Wrote the Ode for the Columbus Day Celebration.

Miss Edna Dean Proctor, the descendant of a highly honored New England family, was born at Henniker, N. H. In early life she became a contributor to the best literary publications and published a volume of poems, mostly patriotic, which gave her a leading place among American poets. After traveling extensively in the east she wrote "A Russian Journey" in a vivid, picturesque Latin style, which has become a classic.



EDNA DEAN PROCTOR.

Her later poems have been slowly produced, but are everywhere held to be masterpieces of art and among the strongest voices of patriotism in our literature. She lives much of the time in Boston and at Framingham, Mass.

Miss Proctor was honored by the committee of the popular Columbus Day celebration soliciting her to write the ode which is to be rendered in every locality of America on Oct. 21. The lyric is the result of months of labor, and will take permanent rank as one of the foremost poems ever written on America.

THE PRESIDENT'S PROCLAMATION.

He Commemorates the General Observance of Columbus Day on Oct. 21.

Whereas, by a joint resolution, approved June 20, 1890, it is resolved by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled: "That the president of the United States be authorized and directed to issue a proclamation recommending to the people the observance in all their localities of the 400th anniversary of the discovery of America, on the 21st of October, 1892, by public demonstrations and by suitable exercises in their schools and other places of assembly;"

Now therefore, I, Benjamin Harrison, president of the United States of America, in pursuance of the aforesaid joint resolution, do hereby appoint Friday, Oct. 21, 1892, the 400th anniversary of the discovery of America by Columbus, as a general holiday for the people of the United States. On that day let the people so far as possible cease from toil and devote themselves to such exercises as may best express honor to the discoverer and their appreciation of his great achievement and the great centuries of American life.

Columbus stood in his age as the pioneer of progress and enlightenment. The system of universal education is in our age the most prominent and salutary feature of the spirit of enlightenment, and it is peculiarly appropriate that the schools be made by the people the center of the day's demonstration. Let the nation, too, at every school house in the country, and in exercises be given as far as may be, to impress upon our youth the patriotic duties of American citizenship.

In the churches and in the other places of assembly of the people let there be expressions of gratitude to divine Providence for the devout faith of the discoverer, and for the divine care and guidance which have directed our history and so abundantly blessed our people.

Let me assure you of my hearty endorsement of the seal of the United States to be affixed.

Done at the city of Washington, this 21st day of July, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and ninety-two, and of the independence of the United States the one hundred and seventeenth.

Our astonishment is but slightly mitigated when we read that Columbus did not ask for large vessels, for there were many in the Spanish ports larger than these. He firmly believed that the voyage would be comparatively short

#### Against Moving the Tracks.

Newtonville, Oct. 1st, 1892.

To the editor of the GRAPHIC:—  
The report of the meeting at the City Hall last Wednesday evening is incorrect in one particular. It states that the resolutions offered were unanimously adopted. Several gentlemen present voted in the negative, and many others were deterred from so doing only by a mistaken notion of propriety. They assumed that as the call for the meeting was addressed to "those favorably disposed," it would be discourteous to raise a dissenting voice. The inconsistency of taking a vote in a meeting of "those favorably disposed" puzzled them for the moment, and while they were trying to solve the mystery the chairman declared the resolutions adopted.

When the question of removing the tracks is presented to the citizens at large, instead of to a few hundred gentlemen brought together by a call addressed to "those favorably disposed" it will be found that "the people" are by no means "satisfied that it would be an excellent thing." On the contrary a large number will declare that the proposition involves a gross injustice to private rights such as no majority, however well meaning and powerful, can be permitted to commit with safety.

Shifting the railway would mean taking money out of the pockets of a large number of those owning south side property and putting it into the pockets of their northern neighbors. This is regarded as a necessary incident in making a change which is said to be for the general welfare of the city. But if so can such a change be made with a clear conscience? Shall we "do a little wrong" to a minority of our fellow citizens in order that the majority may be benefited? This principle if accepted would justify the health officer in promptly casting into the crematory every individual who showed the first symptom of Asiatic cholera, for it could easily be shown that such action although unfair to the sufferer, was for the benefit and protection of the overwhelming majority.

There is a question of abstract right and wrong involved in this matter, and the people of Newton will probably see it, after a little, and hesitate to resort to such high-minded methods.

If a majority of the citizens of any town have the right to change the location of a railway within their borders to suit their own good pleasure, then a majority of the citizens of a state can exercise a similar right for the same purpose. Should this right be once established we may expect to see some big operations in real estate such as whole towns have been abandoned by the railroads in order to compel the unfortunate inhabitants to remove and occupy the adjoining land for the benefit of the conspirators.

There is not much danger that the Massachusetts Legislature will consent to setting such a dangerous precedent even at the unanimous request of the citizens of Newton. That there will be a determined resistance to the scheme by a large majority, if it ever gets as far as the legislature, there can be no doubt.

A. J. M.

Young People as Christian Workers.

The great gathering of the Christian Endeavor organization held a short time ago in New York city attracted much attention. It was a superb spectacle, those many thousands of earnest young people banded together under a pledge of active service for the welfare of others. The possibilities of usefulness before them are incalculable. There was in session in Boston last week a gathering which in some respects was even more unique than the New York convention. It was the 7th annual conference of the Brotherhood of St. Andrew, composed of young men of the Episcopal church. Some 700 educated active young men, from all parts of the country, met to consider how they can use their talents for the common good.

It would seem as if new waves of beneficial influence must be set in motion all over our land when so many of the choicest and most active spirits come together, not to discuss theological dogmas, but the one simple question of how to do good to the bodies and souls of others.

"According to His Folly," Hostess: "I've got such a cold today. I feel quite stupid."

Prize Idiot (calling): "I've got a bad cold, too; but I don't feel particularly stupid."

Hostess. "Ah! I see you're not quite yourself!"—Puck.

#### For Constipation Ayer's Pills

#### For Dyspepsia Ayer's Pills

#### For Biliousness Ayer's Pills

#### For Sick Headache Ayer's Pills

#### For Liver Complaint Ayer's Pills

#### For Jaundice Ayer's Pills

#### For Loss of Appetite Ayer's Pills

#### For Rheumatism Ayer's Pills

#### For Colds Ayer's Pills

#### For Fevers Ayer's Pills

#### For Aches Ayer's Pills

Prepared by Dr. J. C. Ayer & Co., Lowell, Mass.  
Sold by all Druggists.

Every Dose Effective

#### C. S. DECKER, Custom Tailor

326 Centre Street, NEWTON, MASS.

**YOU  
CAN EAT  
PIE**  
If it is made with  
**Cottolene**  
Instead of  
**LARD,**  
and the Pie will be  
**BETTER.**

Manufactured only by  
**N. K. FAIRBANK & CO.,**  
CHICAGO, and  
5 Central Wharf, Boston.

## SULPHUR BITTERS

### THE GREATEST BLOOD PURIFIER KNOWN.

This Great German Medicine is the CHEAPEST and best. 128 doses of Sulphur Bitters for \$1.00, less than one cent a dose. It will cure the worst kind of skin disease, from a common pimple on the face to that awful disease, SCROFULA. In all cases of such stubborn, deep seated diseases, Sulphur Bitters is the best medicine to use. Don't wait until tomorrow, try a bottle TO-DAY.

Don't ever take BLUE PILLS, or mercury, they are deadly. Put your trust in Sulphur Bitters, the purest and best medicine ever made. Is your TONGUE COATED with a yellow, sticky substance? Is your Breath foul and offensive? Your Stomach is OUT OF ORDER. Use Sulphur Bitters immediately. If you are sick, whatever what ails you, use Sulphur Bitters. Don't wait till you are unable to walk, or are flat on your back, but get some AT ONCE, it will cure you. Sulphur Bitters is THE INVALID'S FRIEND.

Send 2-cent stamp to A. P. Ordway & Co., Boston, Mass., for best medical work published.

Ripans Tabules relieve scrofula.

**TEETH.**  
\$10 a SET. Guaranteed.  
Extracted painlessly. All other dental operations performed at equally low rates.  
DR. W. H. DUDDY, 122 Boylston St., between Tremont St. and Park Square, up one ROOM 7. IN REAR.

**RHEUMATISM AND  
KIDNEY COMPLAINT**  
Cured by  
**DR. DAM'S VEGETABLE REMEDY**  
All Grocers sell and warrant it.

"IT WORKS LIKE A CHARM."

**RENNE'S  
PAIN KILLING  
MAGIC OIL**  
CURES  
Rheumatism, Neuralgia, Lumbago,  
Headache, Toothache, Sore Throat,  
Diphtheria, Burns, Sprains, Strains,  
Colic, Cholera Morbus, Dyspepsia,  
Sour Stomach, &c.  
Sold Everywhere. 25 cents.

**DO YOU COUGH  
DON'T DELAY  
TAKE KEMP'S  
BALSAM  
THE BEST COUGH CURE**

It Cures Colds, Coughs, Sore Throat, Croup, Inflammation, Whooping Cough, Bronchitis and Asthma. A certain cure for Consumption in first stages, and a cure relief in advanced stages. Use at once. You will see the excellent effect after taking the first dose. Sold by dealers everywhere. Large bottles, 50 cents and \$1.00.

### A BALLAD OF "OLD GLORY."

It flutters from ocean to ocean  
High over the elements' roar,  
The flag of our love and devotion—  
The star spangled flag we adore!  
It shall remain where it forever,  
For family both in song and in story,  
Today and for days still in store—  
Hurrah for the folds of Old Glory!

Who can see without deepest emotion  
The stars that embolden it o'er—  
The banner that's 'tis for freedom—  
Flash! triumph o'er sea and o'er shore—  
The banner confusion that bore—  
To despot and autocrat roar—  
Striking tyranny right in the core—  
Hurrah for the folds of Old Glory!



If a foe or false friend have a notion  
Firmness and strength to explore,  
It shall set all his schemes in a motion—  
They never experienced before!  
Oh, 'tis stronger by far than of yore—  
When it crushed the vile plot of each Tory!  
Hail! fighting 'twil shimmer and soar—  
Hurrah for the folds of Old Glory!

ENVOI.  
Their light may its stars never pour—  
For wrong on a battlefield gory!  
May its eagle bird live but to score—  
Hurrah for the folds of Old Glory!

—Eugene Davis.

### A PATRIOTIC PROGRAMME.

#### Plans for the Public School Observance of Columbus Day.

When the American superintendents of education at their Brooklyn meeting last winter appointed their executive committee to take charge of the national public school celebration of Columbus Day, they instructed them especially to prepare a uniform programme of exercises for all localities.

This official programme is now published. It provides specifically for a morning celebration in the school houses, and suggestions are made for afternoon demonstrations in which schools and citizens may unite. The morning ceremonies are to be as follows:

The schools are to assemble in their school houses at the usual hour on the morning of Oct. 21. All the rooms under the same principal, so far as possible, are to unite in the same exercises. Although it is a gala day, the discipline is to be precise, and the session is supposed to exhibit the results of careful painstaking preparations.

The principal sees that everything is in readiness, gives his last injunctions and with his special guests waits the arrival of the detail of veterans who are to assist in raising and saluting the flag. The veterans are awaited at the gate by a color guard of pupils and are escorted with dignity to the main room and presented to the principal. Then the signal is given, and each room in turn, to drumbeat or other music, marches to the school yard, where the exercises are to take place and where seats have been arranged. The pupils are drawn up in a large hollow square around the flag, and the veterans and color guard take their places at the halysards.

The exercises are opened by the master of ceremonies, who may be the principal or an appointed person, reading the president's proclamation for the school celebration of the day, in which he urges that every school in the land shall fly the national flag. He orders the flag unfurled, and the veterans run it up the staff and lead the assemblage in three cheers for the stars and stripes. Then, led by the principal, the pupils give an impressive salute to the colors, pledging allegiance to the flag and to the republic for which it stands. This salute properly terminates in the singing of "My country, 'tis of thee!" by the whole audience.

Following this unique ceremony and an acknowledgment of Divine Providence come the specially contributed features of the official programme. The first of these is the song of Columbus Day by Theron Brown, the distinguished writer of sweet songs. This is to be sung to the old and majestic tune of "Lyons." Then follows the address of Columbus Day, which is a thoughtful and brilliant declamation prepared by The Youth's Companion as its special gift to the celebration. The final feature is the reading of the ode of Columbus Day. This new poem, by Edna Dean Proctor, is a masterpiece. It will take high and permanent rank as an American classic. The privilege of declaiming this noble address, and of rendering the superb ode, will be a coveted distinction among the pupils of our schools, and the assignment should be very carefully made.

This concludes the uniform features of the official programme. Following these are expected to come the local additions, such as historic representations, patriotic recitations and chorals, with which the schools may elaborate the exercises. It will also be the usual thing for addresses to be made by the eminent guests of the occasion, and for the familiar national hymns to be sung.

Preparations for the creditable rendering of this programme cannot begin too soon. The most careful arrangements should be made. Persistent rehearsing is imperative.

The families of all the pupils should be invited. Citizens generally should be expected at the school houses on the evening of Oct. 21. Seats for the assemblage should be provided out of doors, and a suitable room should also be held in readiness for retreat in case of storm.

### NEWTON FREE LIBRARY.

#### LIST OF NEW BOOKS.

Bigelow, P.	Paddles and Politics down the Danube.	31,402
	Description of a canoe voyage made during the summer of 1891, with sketches of the manners of the countries which border on this great highway and casual discussions of the political situation.	
Browne, B. P.	The Principles of Ethics.	95,474
	An introduction to fundamental moral ideas and principles. The author, Professor of Philosophy in Boston Univ., thinks that the aim of conduct is not abstract virtue, but fulness and richness of life.	
Brewster, H. P., and Humphrey, G. H.	England and its Rulers; a Concise Compendium of the History of England and People.	71,369
	A collection of facts which relate to the permanent forces of the nation.	
Church, A. J.	Pictures from Roman Life and Story.	92,661
	Historical pictures from the lives and times of the Caesars, presented in a popular manner for general reading.	
Cohn, M. M.	Introduction to the Study of the Constitution; a Study showing the Play of Physical and Social Factors in the Creation of Institutional Law.	86,126
	One of the extra volumes of the Johns Hopkins Univ. Studies in the Humanities.	
Ellis, E.	From the Throne to the Presidential Chair; a Story of American Railway Life.	64,1216
Fouche, J.	Memoirs of Joseph Fouche, Duke of Otranto, Minister of the General Police of France.	92,659
Garrison, H.	A Spoil of Office; a Story of the Modern West.	64,1223
Giffen, R.	The Case against Bimetallism.	81,213

"An attempt to exhibit the extravagance and intemperance of idea among bimetallists regarding money and currency and to explain and support the main proposition of the advocates of a monometallic standard, the only sound foundation of a monetary system." —Introd.

Johnston, R. M. Dukeshores Tales; the Chronicles of Mr. Bill Williams.

Kolokstroms, T. The Klepht and the Warlor; Sixty Years of Peril and Danger; A Story of Mystery, Intrigue, fr. the Greek with Ireland, and Notes by Mrs. Edmunds; with Preface by J. Gennadius.

Leland, C. G. Leather Work; a Practical Manual for Learners.

Another contribution to the series of practical manuals of the Miss Arts projected by Mr. Leland.

Lowell, J. R. American Ideas for English Readers; with Introd. by H. Stone.

Unstudied letters and speeches of Mr. Lowell in England, between 1880 and 1888.

Marbury, M. O. Favorite Flies and Histories; many Replies from Practiced Anglers to Inquiries concerning flies, when and where to use them.

Mrs. Marbury begins with an essay on "Insects, Natural and Artificial," then follows the history of the various flies accompanied by letters relating to their use.

Niblock, J. T. Secondary Batteries; a Description of the Modern Apparatus for the Storage of Electrical Energy.

Paget, V. (Vernon Lee.) Vanitas; Poite Stories.

Payne, E. J. History of the New World Called America, Vol. I.

The author writes to analyze the structure and economy of the advanced communities among the aborigines of the New World, to measure the degree of progress they had attained, and to trace their history so far as it can be recovered.

Smith, O. T. (L. T. Meade.) Four on the Island; a Book for the Little Folks.

E. P. THURSTON, Librarian.

Oct. 5, 1892.

There can be no health for either mind or body so long as the blood is vitiated. Cleanse the vital current from all impurities by the use of Ayer's Sarsaparilla. This medicine restores the wasted energies, strengthens the nerves, and restores health to the debilitated system.

What Stronger Proof

Is needed of the merit of Hood's Sarsaparilla than the hundreds of letters continually coming in telling of marvellous cures it has effected after all other remedies had failed? Truly, Hood's Sarsaparilla possesses peculiar curative power unknown to other medicines.

Mr. Eben D. Jordan, of Jordan, Marsh & Company has engaged the Posse Gymnasium on Irvington street, Boston, every Tuesday evening, for the benefit of the school celebration of the day, in which he urges that every school in the land shall fly the national flag. He orders the flag unfurled, and the veterans run it up the staff and lead the assemblage in three cheers for the stars and stripes. Then, led by the principal, the pupils give an impressive salute to the colors, pledging allegiance to the flag and to the republic for which it stands.

They will be instructed in all the latest health giving manœuvres by an efficient corps of teachers belonging to the gymnasium.

Allow me to add my tribute to the efficacy of Ayer's Sarsaparilla. I am suffering from severe attack of influenza and catarrh and was induced to try your remedy. The result was marvelous. I could hardly articulate, and in less than twenty-four hours the catarrhal symptoms and my hoarseness disappeared and I was able to sing heavy role in Grand Opera with voice unimpaired. I strongly recommend it to all singers.—Wm. H. Hamilton, Leading Basso of the C. D. Hess Grand Opera Co.

I got a dreadful shock at that 'phone yesterday."

"What was it—lightning?"

"No, no—the telephone girl. She thought it was the office boy!"—Chicago News Record.

Ladies who Bleat.

What a great trouble there is how uncomfortable it makes them; it is almost impossible for those afflicted to enjoy life. In my private practice I have always found Sulphur Bitters to be the best remedy. All who are thus troubled should use it. —Mrs. Dr. Childs, Boston.

It is Not Best

There are a few "school teachers" who make good salaries. Besides a residence in the royal household four thousand dollars a year apiece are the salaries of the Countess de Narasol, Miss Etta Hughes and Fraulein Paula, who are respectively the Spanish, English and Austrian governesses of the Infantas of Spain.

This concludes the uniform features of the official programme.

Following these are expected to come the local additions, such as historic representations, patriotic recitations and chorals, with which the schools may elaborate the exercises.

It will also be the usual thing for addresses to be made by the eminent guests of the occasion, and for the familiar national hymns to be sung.

Preparations for the creditable rendering of this programme cannot begin too soon. The most careful arrangements should be made. Persistent rehearsing is imperative.

The families of all the pupils should be invited. Citizens generally should be expected at the school houses on the evening of Oct. 21. Seats for the assemblage should be provided out of doors, and a suitable room should also be held in readiness for retreat in case of storm.

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**WALTER THORPE,** Newton Centre

Agent of the GRAPHIC, and rec. fees, subscriptions and makes collections for it. He also makes terms for advertising, hand-bills, and all other kinds of printing. Also, Real Estate to sell and to rent, and insurance against fire in the best English and American companies.

**NEWTON CENTRE.**

The Cleveland and Russell Club of the city of Newton will hold a meeting for permanent organization at Eliot Lower Hall, at 8 p.m., on Monday, the 10th inst. The following gentlemen have been appointed a committee for organization in Ward Six: Wm. F. Woodman, W. H. Dupee, Herbert Waters, D. F. Flanagan, F. F. Stuart.

—Mr. C. M. Newton is absent in the west on business trip.

—Sunday school of the Unitarian society at 2:30 p.m. Service at 3:45.

—Carpets and window shades at McWain's. Cash or instalments.

—Gyoung Rabban, a tailor, is occupying a position at Clarke's real estate office.

—Mr. C. T. Jolly has removed into Mr. C. S. Davis' house on Pleasant street.

—Mr. and Mrs. George N. B. Sherman have returned from visiting friends in Barre.

—Mr. Harris of the Institution has leased Mr. Fernand H. Wood's house on Beacon street.

—Mr. E. White of the Hill will occupy Mr. D. S. Farnham's house on Beacon street.

—Mr. William Macomber and family have taken the Hawthorne house on Pelham street.

—McWain has got some good rubber hose that he will dispose of at cost, rather than keep it over.

—McWain keeps mattresses and pillows of all kinds. Also comforters, bed spreads and blankets.

—Mrs. E. G. Kirtland has purchased Mr. B. E. Taylor's new house on Parker street, and is occupying it.

—Rev. W. H. Cobb preached Sunday at the First Congregational church, in the absence of the pastor.

—Mr. J. E. Eaton and his mother, Mrs. Johnson of Truro, Nova Scotia, are visiting at Mr. C. A. Eaton's, Parker street.

—It is reported that three Newton Centre boys were arrested in Brighton on Wednesday evening for breaking street lamps.

—Mr. Henry Beyins and family of Somerville have purchased and are occupying Mr. Benjamin Hammond's house on Ridge avenue. Mr. Hammond has taken a house on Parker street.

—There are letters in the postoffice for Joe Campbell, Mrs. C. O. Davis, Ed. George, Margaret Howard, Mrs. Harlan Holbrook, M. S. Howard, Mrs. Eliza King, Mrs. J. B. Phipps, Dr. Frank G. Tempton.

—Dr. and Mrs. Parker of India, laborers in India for more than 20 years, will speak in the Methodist church next Sunday night. Dr. Parker is widely known as one of the most successful street preachers in the missionary field now living.

—Mr. Golding of the firm of Golding & Co., Fox Hill square, Boston, has purchased Mrs. Blaisdell's estate on Homer street. It is understood the present owner intends improving the building on the estate, and occupying the same in the near future.

—Mr. Thomas Dalton and Miss Anastasia Mokler were united in marriage Tuesday morning by Rev. D. J. Wholly. In the evening a reception was held at their home. Farnham block, a large number of friends attending. Chinese lanterns were displayed about the windows and the evening was evidently one of unalloyed pleasure.

—Mr. Charles E. Copeland and family have returned from a season's sojourn at Thomaston, Me., and Judge Robert R. Bishop and family, who have been occupying their house on Grey Cliff road, have removed to Boston, to await the completion of the extensive alterations being made in their house on Beacon street.

—One of the biggest Republican rallies held in Newton is in preparation, and is to be held in Associates' Hall, Saturday evening, Oct. 12. The speakers are to be of the best of the old Bay state, and will include Gen. William Draper, candidate for Congress, Hon. Roger Wolcott, candidate for Senator and last but not least, Henry Cabot Lodge of Nahant.

—The Unity Dramatic Club will give their first performance of the season in the Unitarian church parlors at West Newton, Wednesday and Thursday evening, Oct. 19th and 20th. They will present the two act comedy, "Jack's Chum, with a Pick-up Dinner as a curtain-raiser. Tickets fifty cents, may be obtained at the members of the club.

—Following is the music to be rendered by the choir of the Unitarian society next Sunday at 3:45:

Anthem, "O Come, let us sing," "Come unto

Hymn, Anthem, No. 643, "Return my soul unto thy rest."

Miss Clement, Alto, Mrs. Hardin, Bass, Mr. C. F. Wood, Organist and Director.

—Mr. George F. Richardson of Marshall street has purchased a pair of blooded mares from Dr. S. Webster. Webster was sired by Sheik Wilki, chief Shels Wilki, being the sire of Nellie G. record of 2:24 1/2, and Frank, record 2:26 at five years old. Dorretta was sired by Win oosti, by Wilki, dam Young America, better known as the "McCully horse." The mares are very handsome and with training would make some excellent records.

—The funeral of Mr. Elisha Bassett took place from his late residence, Parker street, yesterday afternoon. There was a large attendance at the services, the Boston bar being well represented. Among those present were Judge John Low, Mr. Alden Speare and Judge Robert R. Bishop. The services were of a simple character, consisting of prayer, brief remarks and singing by the quartet choir of the First Universal church, Cambridge, of which Mr. Bassett's daughter is a member. The interment was in the family lot at Mt. Auburn.

—Mr. Marchel O. Rice has recently presented an American flag to the High school. The building was named for Mr. Rice's father, Mr. Marshall S. Rice, who for many years was closely identified with the schools of this town, and was prominent in town affairs. For nearly 30 years he held the office of town clerk. Mr. M. O. Rice's brother, William H. Rice was a soldier in our late war. When only eighteen he entered the service of the Massachusetts 32d. He was wounded in the battle of Fredericksburg and died soon after. Mr. Rice's generous gift is a graceful tribute to the memory of his father and brother. Teacher and pupils are very much pleased with this flag which is 12x21 feet, and they will be enabled to honor Columbus Day in a proper manner. The pupils have collected \$58 toward the flag-staff.

—The Springfield Republican pays this tribute to Mr. Elisha Bassett: "There will be many lawyers throughout the state to whom the death of Elisha Bassett, who was for half a century a clerk of the United States court in Boston, will pass away at his home in Newton Tuesday morning, where he had been living in retirement, since he resigned his office in May, 1891. Mr. Bassett was a native of Ashfield, where

he was born in 1818. He became assistant clerk of the court when 22 years of age, and continued in that position under three superiors until 1887, when he succeeded Clement Hugh Hill as clerk. His half-century of service was completed March 19, 1890, when the secretary of state, remarkable by a great service of the lawyers practicing before the federal court, who presented Mr. Bassett with a silver water pitcher and salver. The veteran clerk made a most interesting address, telling of the changes of men and court procedure that he had seen in 50 years."

—Captain George F. Whall, of Needham, but until within a few years a resident of this place, died Saturday evening, aged seventy-four. He was a brother of Mrs. Geo. F. Richardson of Marshall street. Captain Whall, at the beginning of the Rebellion, was employed at the Watertown arsenal, and discovered that some of the men in charge and a number of the men employed were disloyal and sympathetic with the Northern cause and tampered with the cartridges made for the service, so that when they were received at the front they were useless. Captain Whall reported the facts to Washington and the guilty ones were removed. In regard to this matter there are among the captain's effects letters from Abraham Lincoln, Secretary of War Stanton, Senators Charles Sumner and Henry Wilson, Governor Andrew, and other prominent men. Captain Whall died at the Massachusetts regiment and served three years in the civil war, returning home a captain. After the war he was given a position in the Custom House until President Cleveland's administration, when he was removed. Four years later he was reinstated by Collector Beard. The funeral took place at 1:15 Tuesday, and the interment was at Mt. Auburn.

**NEWTON HIGHLANDS.**

—The Cleveland and Russell Club of the city of Newton will hold a meeting for permanent organization at Eliot Lower Hall, at 8 o'clock p.m., on Monday, the 10th inst.

The following gentlemen have been appointed a committee for organization in Ward Five: F. F. Bird, Phillip L. Carbone, Wm. H. Burr, David Bates, Frank W. Barney.

—Pianos tuned, Farley, 334 Wash. St., Newton.

—Mrs. S. Bryant has been ill for the past few days.

—Mrs. E. Moulton is visiting with friends at Philadelphia.

—Mr. Robinson has returned from her trip to Washington.

—The Chautauqua Circle will meet next Monday at Miss Bacall's.

—Mr. L. H. Davis, the barber, has removed to Patterson block.

—The next meeting of the Monday Club will be with Mrs. S. C. Cobb.

—Mrs. Pennell and daughter are at home again from an absence of several months at Colorado Springs.

—Mrs. Fisher, mother of Mr. G. R. Fisher, now occupies her fine new house on Rock Knoll, Hyde street.

—We hear that Mr. L. A. Ross has sold his house on Floral avenue to Mr. John P. Horner, who will occupy the same.

—Rev. C. F. Dole, from Jamaica Plain, will have charge of the Unitarian services next Sunday afternoon at 4 o'clock.

—Mr. W. A. Dunbar and family have taken a tenement with Mr. W. S. Fewkes on Erie avenue. Mr. Dunbar is employed at the Gamewell company's works.

—Mr. S. D. Whitemore has sold his handsome and attractive house built and owned by Mr. L. A. Ross, on Lake avenue, to Mrs. Marcus Morton, who with her daughter will occupy in November.

—The M. E. society holds its annual harvest service next Sunday evening, to be followed by the harvest supper, on Monday evening, in Stevens' hall. The fruit used in the decoration for Sunday, will be sold at auction after the supper Monday evening.

—Sunday's music at the Congregational church will include: Anthem, "In Heavenly love Abiding."

Offertory, Invocation for Basso, "Jehovah guide us."

Mozart Hymn, "O God, the darkness roll away."

Male Chorus, "Hallelujah," tenor, Mr. Estabrook, tenor; Mr. Ayer, baritone; Mr. Ryder basso; Miss Stone, organist.

—The concert given on Thursday evening last at the Congregational church was in every respect first class, and much credit is due to the musical director, Mr. H. P. Ayer, and the other members of the quartet, for their efforts to make it a grand success, also the liberality of the gentleman who kindly paid the expense attending the same, so that the entire proceeds, amounting to one hundred and thirty-two dollars, will be added to the music fund.

—The Sewing Circle connected with the Congregational church held a meeting on Wednesday for business and work, after which the members and their families and invited guests, were invited to the dining room, where a beautiful supper was served.

—A pleasant reunion of his children and grandchildren was held at the home of Mr. Frank Monroe on Dedham street one evening this week. There were about 30 relatives there, coming from Springfield, Boston, Dedham, Wellesley, Brookline, Hyde Park and Newton. The feature of the evening was the presentation to the host of a handsome silver tea service and a silver cake basket. Ice cream, cake and coffee were enjoyed, the evening being very enjoyable to those present.

—The first fall meeting of the Ladies' Missionary society was held in the chapel of the Congregational church on Friday last. A paper was read by Mrs. Logan from Mrs. Gulich, the subject of which was an account of her school in Spain, also a short address by Rev. Manuel C. Marin, who has been laboring as a missionary for the past three years. In Spain giving an account of his work, which was of much interest. He returns next week, accompanied by his bride, a Newton lady, to his field of labor. Mr. Marin has been the guest of Mr. and Mrs. E. H. Greenwood for the past two months.

—The funeral of Mr. Elisha Bassett took place from his late residence, Parker street, yesterday afternoon. There was a large attendance at the services, the Boston bar being well represented. Among those present were Judge John Low, Mr. Alden Speare and Judge Robert R. Bishop. The services were of a simple character, consisting of prayer, brief remarks and singing by the quartet choir of the First Universal church, Cambridge, of which Mr. Bassett's daughter is a member. The interment was in the family lot at Mt. Auburn.

—Mr. Marchel O. Rice has recently presented an American flag to the High school. The building was named for Mr. Rice's father, Mr. Marshall S. Rice, who for many years was closely identified with the schools of this town, and was prominent in town affairs. For nearly 30 years he held the office of town clerk. Mr. M. O. Rice's brother, William H. Rice was a soldier in our late war. When only eighteen he entered the service of the Massachusetts 32d.

He was wounded in the battle of Fredericksburg and died soon after. Mr. Rice's generous gift is a graceful tribute to the memory of his father and brother. Teacher and pupils are very much pleased with this flag which is 12x21 feet, and they will be enabled to honor Columbus Day in a proper manner. The pupils have collected \$58 toward the flag-staff.

—The Cleveland and Russell Club of the city of Newton will hold a meeting for permanent organization at Eliot Lower Hall, at 8 o'clock p.m., on Monday, the 10th inst.

The following gentlemen have been appointed a committee for organization in Ward Five: F. F. Bird, Phillip L. Carbone, Wm. H. Burr, David Bates, Frank W. Barney.

—Other Upper Falls news on page 2.

—The population of the Falls has increased remarkably in the past week.

—Mr. Charles H. Clark of Centre street, Needham, was visited by a few intimate friends last Thursday evening, and was the recipient of a very handsome watch, the gift of his wife, and a handsome dining chair. The gifts were in the nature of a surprise to Mr. Clark. Among those present was Miss Winton of Boston, formerly of Upper Falls.

—An excellent concert was given at the Methodist church Tuesday evening under

the auspices of the young people of the society. The church auditorium was filled with a quiet and appreciative audience, and hearty applause greeting the various numbers brought forth several encores. Mrs. Fellows and Mr. Buffum in vocal solos were worthy, especially attending calling cat encores, and the flute playing of Mr. Rand was excellent. Miss Sturtevant acting as accompanist with her usual pleasing touch. The quartet, as always, was well received and Mr. Morgan's bass solo was listened to with pleasure. Mr. Otis Petree in his address was very interesting, his trip across the continent and to Asia, always finding eager listeners. After the thermometer ice cream and cake were served in the vestry, and the result of the evening's entertainment was a decided success, the purpose being to finish paying for the piano. The program was as follows:

Organ selection, Miss H. E. Sturtevant Short address, subject, "A trip across the Continent."

Mr. Otis Petree

Miss Newell, Mrs. Gould, Mr. Cooper, Mr. Wilson, Song, Tenor.

Member of the Mendelssohn Quartet.

Song, Soprano, Mr. C. J. Buffum.

Mr. C. E. Rand

Song, Bass, Mr. C. E. Rand

Song, with Flute Obligato, Mrs. Fellows and Mr. Rand

Song, Mr. Buffum

Quartet.

NEWTON LOWER FALLS.

—The Cleveland and Russell Club of the city of Newton will hold a meeting for permanent organization at Eliot Lower Hall, at 8 o'clock p.m., on Monday, the 10th inst.

The following gentlemen have been appointed a committee for organization in Ward Five: Bernard Early, F. M. Creighton, R. E. Bridgeman, Edward Anderson, F. A. McVicar.

—Pianos, Farley, 334 Wash. St., Newton

—Officer Seaver sent a bicycle rider to West Newton in the patrol wagon Tuesday noon for riding on the sidewalk.

—Mr. Phillip Kerr has leased one of the Hickey paper mills at Upper Falls and has commenced the manufacture of paper.

—A Democratic rally will be held in Freeman hall, Saturday evening. Previous to the meeting a Cleveland and Stevenson flag will be raised. Eloquent speakers have been secured.

—Officer Carman summoned four boys to appear before Judge Washburn at Wellesley, Tuesday afternoon, for annoying a Chinaman who conducts a laundry business in Rice's block. They were released on probation.

—St. John's parish will be represented by one hundred and fifty members at the parade in Boston on Columbus day. A drum corps has been organized and receiving instructions by a competent master nightly in church basement.

—A public meeting will be held in Town Hall, Wellesley, next Tuesday evening, in answer to a petition from the Natick & Cochituate railroads to lay tracks through Wellesley and connect with Upper Falls with the Newton Street Railroad.

—The citizens of Wellesley proper are, it is stated, generally opposed to an electric road through the town.

—"She won't associate with me,"—New York Weekly.

Inquirer (at summer resort), "Why don't you associate with that lady?"

Mrs. Gotham. "She lives in Harlem."

"Well, what is the matter with that other lady?"

"Horror! She lives in Brooklyn."

"But you don't associate with the lady behind her, either, and she lives on Fifth avenue."

"She won't associate with me,"—New York Weekly.

"How awfully wet the ocean is!" said she during a lull in the conversation.

"Yes," said he. "It's natural, though, it's out there in the hot sun all day and constantly in motion, and of course must perspire a great deal!"—Harper's Bazaar.

—Why on earth do you have a melodeon instead of a piano, Mawson?"

# THE NEWTON GRAPHIC.

VOL. XXI.—NO. 2.

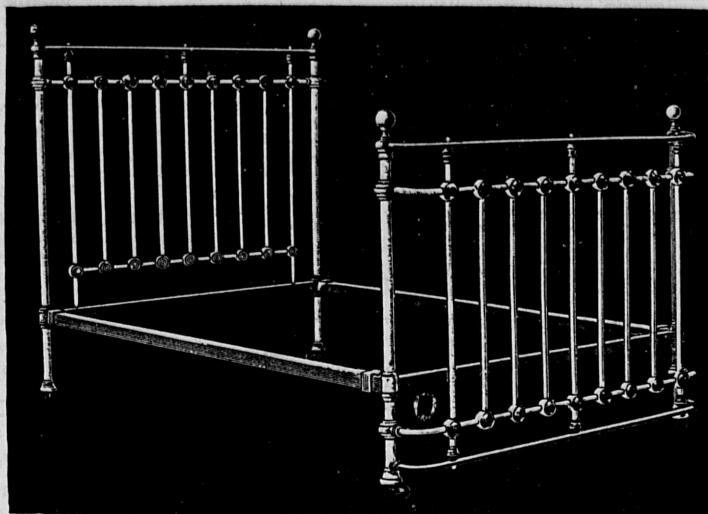
NEWTON, MASS., FRIDAY, OCTOBER 14, 1892.

Reading Room,

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SPECIAL DESIGNS IN BRASS BEDSTEADS.

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Dealer in HARDWARE and CUTLERY  
271 Washington Street, Newton, Mass.

STOVES  
A FULL LINE AT  
Bent's Furniture Rooms,  
WATERTOWN.

CREAM.  
THE FAMOUS  
Turner Centre Cream,  
FOR SALE BY  
C. P. ATKINS  
Ten Cents for One-Half Pint.

CAKE.

Your attention is called to the quality  
of our Cakes, they are equal to any made.  
Try them.

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OYSTERS AND SALADS.  
CROQUETTES AND PEAS.  
ICES AND CREAMS.  
JAMES PAXTON,  
Caterer and Confectioner,  
ELIOT BLOCK, opp. Depot, NEWTON.

J. H. NICKERSON,  
Merchant Tailor  
and Clothier,  
WEST NEWTON, MASS.

Is now prepared to furnish the styles  
Fall & Winter of '92-3, Dress or Business  
Suits, Overcoats or Trousers to measure  
at low prices. Also a good assort-  
ment of Ready Made Clothing for men  
and boys. Furnishing Goods, Hats and  
Caps, Trunks and Travelling Bags.

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RESIDENCE AND OFFICE  
437 Centre St., opposite Vernon, Newton  
Hours—Until 9 A. M. 1 to 3 and 7 P. M.

Dr. F. L. McIntosh,  
Corner of Washington and Jewett Sts.  
(Office of the late Dr. Keith.)  
Office Hours: 4 to 7 P. M. Usually at home  
unless engaged elsewhere.  
Refers to Dr. W. P. Wesselhoeft, and Dr.  
James R. Bell.  
Telephone, Newtonville, 462.

DR. GEO. A. BATES,  
DENTIST,  
THORPE HOUSE, MAPLE STREET,  
Auburndale, Mass.  
OFFICE HOURS: Monday, Tuesday, Thursday,  
and Saturday, 9 A. M. to 5 P. M. 30 tfr.

DR. S. F. CHASE,  
DENTIST.  
Office and Residence, 303 Walnut St., Newtonville.  
Careful and thorough operating in all branches.  
NEW METHOD FOR ARTIFICIAL TEETH.

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Organ, Harmony,  
COUNTERPOINT and COMPOSITION  
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NEWTON.

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By E. B. BLACKWELL,  
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A Perfect Fit Guaranteed.  
Best Material. First-Class Work.  
Superior Shirts, \$1.50. Best Dress Shirts, \$2 each.  
Will call on customers at such time and place  
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Repairing Done Neatly and Promptly.  
New Rosoms, 50c.; Neckbands, 15c.; Wristsbands,  
15c.; Cuffs, 25c.; Collars, 25c.; Centre  
Plates, 25c.  
Badly fitting shirts made to fit well.

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DEALER IN  
FINE TEAS and  
BEST COFFEES  
AND NEWTON AGENT FOR  
DEERFOOT - FARM - PRODUCTS.  
363, 361 Centre and 4, 6 Hall Sts.  
COLE'S BLOCK, NEWTON.

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OF THE  
New England Conservatory of Music  
is prepared to supply at very short notice Singers,  
Readers, Violinists, Pianists, Organists,  
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ties, containing the  
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MISS EMMA E. UPHAM,  
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RESIDENCE,  
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We are now ready to show new  
Goods and the Latest Novelties for  
Fall and Winter.

MILLINERY  
Mourning Work a Specialty.

E. JUVENE ROBBINS,  
Elliot Block, Newton.

Store open Friday and Saturday Evenings.

## NEWTON.

—Dr. Hudson sells a warranted tooth  
brush for 25 cents.

—Mrs. H. S. Barrows has opened dress-  
making rooms at 62 Elmwood street.

—A nice, sunny room to rent, without  
board, at Mrs. Monroe's, 455 Centre street.

—Miss Margaret Lovejoy is passing the  
month of October with Mrs. Henry M.  
Bates.

—Miss Lizzie Gaw, for ten years a resi-  
dent of this city died in Liverpool, Nova  
Scotia, recently.

—The Channing Guild will hold the first  
meeting of the season on Sunday evening  
at quarter of seven o'clock.

—Alderman Coffin has sold the new  
house he is building on Centre street to  
Mr. Geo. E. Ryder of Cambridge.

—Mr. Horace S. Newell, father of Mrs.  
A. F. Barrett of this city, died at his home in  
Springfield on Sunday morning.

—Rev. Mr. Spaulding has been engaged  
to give two illustrated lectures in the Read  
Fund course on Oct. 25th and Nov. 10th.

—Mr. Miner Robinson is putting in a  
large amount of electric work in Mr. I.  
Tucker Burr's new residence at Milton,  
Mass.

—Mr. Odin Fritz, whose photographs have  
such high excellence, is now prepared to  
give sittings and fill orders for pictures in ten  
days.

—Owing to the illness of Miss Howard,  
the “At Home” of Mr. and Mrs. John K.  
Taylor will be postponed until Wednes-  
days, Nov. 23rd and 30th.

—Classes in physical culture begin their  
work in Nonantum Hall, Washington street  
Newton, Monday Oct. 17. Ladies class at  
3 o'clock, children's class at 4:15.

—There will be a game of Rugby, Oct. 21,  
between elevens representing Wards One and  
Seven. The game will begin at 10 a.m.  
and will be very close and interesting.

—All old soldiers and sailors are invited  
to join Charles Ward Post at the parade  
Columbus Day, and will report at Post  
Hall at 10 a. m. in uniform, if possible.

—Mr. and Mrs. Harry E. Elliott of Morse  
street, it is said, have received \$5000 from  
the Pittsburgh railroad. They were pas-  
sengers on the telescoped train in the East  
Cambridge smash-up.

—Mr. and Mrs. T. Edgar White, Park  
street, assisted in receiving the guests at  
the golden wedding anniversary last week,  
Thursday, of their parents, Mr. and Mrs.  
Thomas White, Holyoke street, Boston.

—All young men wishing to form a  
Harrison and Reid torch-light company are  
requested to meet at Farlow Park, Newton,  
Monday, Oct. 17, at 7:30 p. m. If stormy,  
the meeting will be held the first pleasant  
night.

—Music in Grace church Sunday evening:  
Processional, “Holy, Holy Lord God Almighty.”  
Magnificat. Clare  
None. Diminutus. Clare  
After Communion Anthem, “O come ye  
servant of the Lord.” Tyre  
Offertory Antiphon, “Sing Alleluia forth.” Buck  
Recessional, “Holy, Holy, Holy Lord.”

—An account of the Y. M. C. A. work  
the past year will be given at a Union  
meeting in Eliot church, next Sunday even-  
ing. Mr. S. M. Sayford and Mr. Dow, the  
new general secretary, recently assistant at  
the Boston Y. M. C. A., will be among the  
speakers. A longer announcement will be  
found elsewhere.

—At the Methodist church an autumn  
service will be held next Sunday morning.  
There will be a series of musical  
selections, especially prepared, and singing  
and recitative exercises by the children of  
the Sunday school. There will be no  
service in the evening owing to the union  
Y. M. C. A. meeting at Eliot church.

—Rev. Henry G. Spaulding is now de-  
livering his new course of illustrated  
lectures at Lasell Seminary and at the  
Ontario school near Philadelphia. Later he  
will lecture at Smith College and before the  
Peabody Institute in Baltimore. Mr.  
Spaulding has also made several engage-  
ments for his attractive popular lecture on  
“Picturesque California.”

—Wednesday afternoon, Elliott J. Hyde  
sold at auction a large double house on  
Washington street, Newton, adjoining the  
Benton library building, the property being  
a portion of the estate of the late R. M. Pulsifer. About 6800 square feet  
of land was included in the sale. Annie H.  
Maher was the purchaser, at \$4100, subject  
to sewer assessments and this year's taxes.

—A course of Wednesday evening  
lectures on “Travel” will be given at the  
Methodist church this winter, beginning  
Oct. 26th. The lectures, consisting of  
eight or more, will be delivered by Rev.  
Dillon Bronson, under the auspices of the  
Ladies' Social Circle, and will be illus-  
trated by a fine stereopticon with views of  
a thousand scenes personally visited by  
Mr. Bronson during his recent world tour.

—Mr. Isaac D. Allen, for many years one  
of Newton's most respected citizens, died  
at his home on Centre street, Thursday,  
having been ill for some time. Mr. Allen  
was born in Boston 57 years ago, and when  
quite a young man started in the dry goods  
business on Winter street, and has made it  
a very successful one. A widow and four  
children survive him. The funeral will be  
held at his late residence, No. 559 Centre  
street at 2 p. m., Monday, Oct. 17.

—Miss Mamie Irving of Newton, em-  
ployed at Lewando's dye house Water-  
town, caught her hand in a steam cylinder  
yesterday, but for the quickness of  
Fenton Cranshaw, she was not seriously  
injured. He saw the girl's peril, and  
quickly springing to her aid, stopped the  
machine, and carried her from her dangerous  
position. She was carried to her home,  
and her wounds dressed, and she received a serious shaking up.

—Miss Robbins' millinery opening this  
week has attracted much attention from the  
ladies of Newton and vicinity, and large  
numbers have visited her parlors on Elm-  
wood street, to inspect the new fall and  
winter styles, and many pattern hats  
and caps are displayed. Miss Robbins' taste  
and skill received many flattering commendations, both in words  
and in orders for new bonnets. Newton  
ladies find that they have no reason for going  
to Boston when such superior work can  
be obtained at home.

—Miss Emma Hodgdon was married  
Tuesday evening to Mr. J. G. Barri, a  
graduate of the Mass. Inst. of Technology  
of '91, who has been the past year on  
the staff of the Newton city school. A  
reception followed at the residence of the  
bride's mother, Madame Hodgdon, Galen  
street, at which a large number were  
present. The bride wore a handsome dress  
of white China silk, trimmed with watered  
ribbon and duchess lace; many handsome  
presents were received. After the reception  
Mr. and Mrs. Barri started for New  
York and Washington, and thence will go  
to North Carolina where Mr. Barri will fill  
a civil engineer's position under the govern-  
ment.

—By invitation of Chairman Dr. F.  
Davenport of the Watertown board of  
education, the birds of both of Newton,  
Waltham and Watertown had a joint assem-  
bly in the selection's room, Watertown  
Tuesday afternoon, to consider the question  
of taking concerted action in forming  
plans for abating the Charles river nu-

## SPINGER BROS.

CLOAKS and FURS.

We announce a grand display of our  
New Styles of Fall and Winter Gar-  
ments, to which the Ladies of Newton  
and vicinity are cordially invited.

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Headquarters for Fashionable Cloaks  
For Ladies, Misses and Children.

## FAVOR THIRD TERM

An Endorsement Never Before  
Received by a Newton Mayor.

Names of those who wish Mayor Hib-  
bard to serve again.

Newton, Sept. 17th, 1892.  
Hon Herman E. Hibbard.

DEAR SIR:—

The undersigned, recognizing the  
energy, prudence and ability exhibited  
in your administration of our municipal  
affairs, and believing that in the present  
condition of our public interest, your  
further service would be of great value,  
and that your consent thereto would be  
generally and gratefully appreciated,  
hereby urgently request that you will  
allow them to propose your re-election  
as Mayor of our city.

E. W. CONVERSE Edw. P. Scates  
E. W. CONVERSE, Jr. Edwin O. Childs  
Clare James Utley  
Henry E. Cobb Arthur S. Doane  
D. E. Emerson Gilman Brackett  
Geo. E. Allen Henry V. Pinkham  
Henry Fuller Edward F. Barnes  
Joseph N. Bacon J. E. Bristol  
Chester H. Graves Wm. F. Grace  
J. S. Potter Lewis H. Bailey  
W. V. Green W. G. Brackett  
C. D. Kepner F. L. McIntosh  
C. A. Farley G. F. Simpson  
Alvin Farley Luther Adams  
M. N. Cobb W. Russell Brackett  
J. T. Lodge Cha. H. Stone  
Hosea Hyde Fred W. Stone  
Horace H. Soule, Jr. F. L. Harrington  
Walter Hart F. L. Holman  
Luther Barnes W. T. Peterson  
Robt. A. Brackett C. W. Bunting  
John H. Robinson James Simpson  
George Agry, Jr. E. D. Baldwin  
John T. Langford A. L. Rhind  
Wm. G. Soule Enos C. Soule  
C. G. Luce Fred W. Stone  
J. R. McLaughlin M. V. B. Payne  
M. C. Higgins Geo. F. Hunt  
F. H. Nichols Jesse C. Ivy  
J. Warren Bailey W. S. Hutchinson  
Howard B. Coffin L. S. Holman  
J. J. Johnson W. P. Leavitt  
Myles J. Joyce W. W. Adkins  
Charles C. Prescott Edw. L. Bacon  
Henry F. Emery Charles F. Bacon  
J. F. Fisher E. A. J. Smallwood  
G. W. Lamson Mercer B. Moody  
B. F. Bacon Lewis E. Chase  
G. W. Bacon John F. Coffin  
James Dunn Wm. H. Emerson  
John Flood Lewis E. Coffin  
C. M. Bassett Edwin T. Fearing  
J. A. Lamson Theo. L. Mason  
T. W. Trowbridge Geo. R. Morgan  
Stephen O. Thayer Thomas G. Estes  
C. E. Roberts W. F. Kimball  
E. H. Crum C. A. Cunningham  
Wm. F. Slocum C. D. Cabot  
Winfield S. Slocum Edw. Sands  
Orion F. Clark James L. Richards  
Edward W. Bailey Samuel J. Spear  
Levi Parker J. W. Cotton E. S. Nagle  
Austin R. Mitchell Wm. Price  
Francis A. Dawson H. A. Boynton  
Edward W. Grene Thomas G. Estes  
E. W. Redpath Wm. P. Tewsbury  
John O. Smith C. Frank Hunting  
John Dorney Geo. W. Morse  
John M. Davis Geo. L. Clark  
H. W. Pierce H. S. Sacker  
J. W. Dickinson C. C. Briggs, Jr.  
John A. Fenno E. A. Whitney  
N. H. Chadwick John V. Sullivan  
Geo. W. Mendl Herbert F. Sylvester  
D. E. Baker Geo. F. Elliot  
C. A. Burgess Wallace C. Boyden  
J. G. Tompson Herbert R. Gibbs  
Chas. W. Davidson F. W. Tupper  
Geo. A. Auryansen C. B. Lowell  
Wm. H. Eaves George Wallace  
A. D. Auryansen J. B. Taylor  
F. E. Proctor Wm. K. Denison  
W. H. Hollings Robt. C. Bridgman  
Z. D. Kelley Henry H. Carter  
Chas. T. Pulsifer John F. Payne  
Charles F. Avery Curtis Abbott  
W. F. Hawley J. J. Coxeter  
S. F. Chase A. W. Vose  
William H. Coolidge T. G. Cutler  
W. H. Allen S. C. Guillow  
Wm. T. Vose C. Whitney  
Eddy Thayer G. L. Van  
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C. S. Keeler Geo. L. Johnson  
W. F. Dearborn, Jr. A. F. Cooke  
H. F. Dearborn J. H. Walker  
J. M. Stickney A. E. Wyman  
F. M. Whipple John B. Turner  
J. Walter Hamilton R. Q. Ballou  
Horace B. Parker Chas. A. Kellogg  
Arthur R. Andrews Edwin W. Vose  
E. M. Rumsey B. L. Barlow  
Albert L. Gordon V. Wentworth  
Albert Metcalf Oliver D. Homer  
Chas. A. Wyman H. P. Perkins, Jr.  
H. E. Burrage Geo. A. Field  
Geo. S. Houghton C. M. Whittlesey  
S. R. Dennen George A. Frost  
Edward C. Burrage James C. Melvin  
George A. Blaney Chas. F. Howland  
Walter S. Wait George T. Garrison  
P. G. Howlett Geo. A. Walton  
George T. Lincoln John Greenwood, Jr.



## NEWTON TARIFF REFORM CLUB.

The Tariff is a Tax.

Every person interested in the subject of the Tariff is cordially invited to take part in the discussions carried on in this column. Respectful consideration will be given to inquiries, criticisms, and communications of every kind from writers coming from Tariff Reformers Free Traders or High Protectionists. Address Secretary of the Tariff Reform Club, Newton Centre, Mass.

## REPUBLICAN RECIPROCITY.

BY WILLIAM LLOYD GARRISON.

Upon a campaign flag suspended over Washington street, near Water, are surmounted the names of the Republican candidates for President and Vice-President. Underneath them float the legend "Protection and Reciprocity," a singular conjunction of words, considered in the light of their accepted meaning. Protection means a restriction of international trade, the interposition of a tax barrier to keep out foreign imports. Reciprocity, on the other hand, means an enlargement of international trade and a removal of taxes which hinder foreign imports. Protection aims at the isolation of national trade. Reciprocity would accomplish international union through trade. Protection versus Reciprocity one can understand; but forcibly coupled, the ideas are as incompatible as Slavery and Freedom, Poverty and Plenty, or Famine and Feasting.

What shall we think of a political party which gravely announces its creed in such terms? Is it not an insult to the intelligence of the people? It is usually safer to concede that "the court knows something." Before the court of thinking voters this case is to be tried.

The policy of reciprocity, over which the President and the late Secretary of State are rejoicing, was not dreamt by the framer of the McKinley bill. How could he in one breath paint the great advantage of the home market, and in the next describe in glowing terms the profits to accrue from gaining by treaty the markets of the world?

Was it possible for him to ask restriction for the sake of high wage earners at home, and then to demand expansion of trade with nations of ill-paid workers abroad? He was not so illogical or inconsistent as to attempt it.

It remained for the audacity and desperation of Mr. Blaine to foist upon the Republicans this ill-assorted and antagonistic program. He was not without experience in efforts to reconcile the irreconcilable, and, with his singular talents and impressive personality, was never trammelled by impractical regard for logic, consistency, and veracious statement. But amid a multitude of dull political companions he was undeniably bright. He saw clearly the failure of the McKinley law, and declared "there is not a section or a line in the entire bill that will open the market for another bushel of wheat or another barrel of flour," and with native quickness and magnetic force, injected reciprocity into the pending bill. In the parlance of the gamester, he saw the game was a losing one and hedged.

The proposition was not received with enthusiasm by his more scrupulous associates; and Mr. Harrison, transmitting it to Congress, frankly said: "It will certainly be time enough for us to consider whether we must cheapen the cost of production by cheapening labor, in order to gain access to South American markets, when we have fairly tested the effect of established and reliable steam communications, and of convenient methods of money exchanges." It was decided by the Senate, however, not to wait for the trial of the agencies mentioned, and the life preserver of reciprocity was reluctantly fastened around the sinking body of protection. To-day, extension of commerce, the removal of sugar duties, the long free list, and the lower prices of goods are adduced by the Republican press and leaders as evidence of the virtues of protection, all of them denounced as Democratic heresies in the campaign of 1888.

Let us not, therefore, deceive ourselves. The same privileged classes, the same favored monopolies, the same corrupt spoilsmen are hoping to win again, this time by stealing the garments of their foes. The reciprocity now lauded is as spurious as the protection it is keeping company with is false. It needs only to be defined to be exposed. The reciprocity so praised is an alias. Its true name is retaliation.

A genuine reciprocity is free interchange of goods between nations. It needs no edicts to bring it about; it confers a mutual benefit; it is not a measure of war, but an assurance of peace. Republican reciprocity is a club. It threatens. But trade, no more than love, can be compelled by force. The protectionist can never understand that in a natural exchange both parties gain, hence his eagerness to send wealth out of the country and to prevent its coming in.

This counterfeit device of reciprocity now vaunted has a comical side. The United States proposes "to enforce reciprocal relations" by what? By compelling its own fellow-citizens to pay extra taxes. "Look you, Brazil, Cuba, or Guatemala, if you dare refuse to buy certain goods of us, beware. We will punish you by making our people pay higher prices for your wool and hides and skins." Tremble! The scheme seems like a plagiarism from Offenbach or Gilbert and Sullivan.

There is a plausible side also. It deceived Disraeli in 1849 and led him to affirm that "you cannot fight hostile tariffs with free imports." Sir Robert Peel said in reply to this: "I so totally dissent from that assumption that I maintain the best way to compete with hostile tariffs is to encourage free imports. So far from thinking the principle of protection a salutary principle, I maintain that the more widely you extend it the greater the injury you will inflict on the national wealth and the more you will cripple the national industry."

And Sir Robert Peel was right. In consequence of hostile tariffs abroad, foolish nations punishing themselves by shutting out entirely or restricting the importation of needed things, England has correspondently prospered because of her open ports.

Take wool as an illustration. The duty imposed upon that staple by the present tariff, while it directly injures American manufacturers, is a direct benefit to England. She profits by our idiocy. We must have the choice wools of Australia and South America, and yet voluntarily compel ourselves to load the unwashed wools, the only kind we are permitted to import, with an extra cost of eleven cents a pound. Immediately we give to English manufacturers this enormous advantage in her raw material. In spite of the high duties imposed on English cloths, they are easily able to undersell us in our own market and under the shadow of our

protected mills. Consider how foolish it would be for England to shut out wools from the Argentine Republic because that nation put a tax on British manufactured goods. By her wise choice of freedom she can make them so cheaply that they penetrate into hostile markets in spite of artificial tariff barriers.

When France and Germany, in order to stimulate the production of sugar, offered large bounties for its export, did England close her doors to its entrance? It doubtless conflicted with the production of West India sugar, wherein English capital was largely invested, and lessened the clamor for protective duty. In consequence England revelled in cheap sugar to the immense advantage of the people. It gave an impetus to the manufacture of jellies, confectionery and kindred trades, and enlarged employment for labor. In short, England spreads her ample lap and gratefully receives the wealth that her less wise neighbors pour into it. No wonder that she is mistress of the seas, and that the exchanges of the world centre in London.

The nations with whom entire reciprocity would prove a real blessing to our own are not the weak and half-civilized ones specified for the experiment. Imagine a law permitting Boston to exchange freely with Pittsfield and Syracuse but forbidding trade with New York. The things we want and must have are in England, Canada, Germany and France, much more than in South American republics and dependencies. Whoever trades in the greatest mart of the world gets there most cheaply the products of the world, and obtains therefore the highest prices for his own products, with which alone he can buy the things he wants. This is the economy of effort, the ideal and proper method, "buying in the cheapest and selling in the dearest market." It opens wider opportunity for labor, and gives it better returns.

The motto on the flag is delusive. It does not mean Protection and Reciprocity but Restriction and Retaliation. One bad law is not cured by another. Repeal the first. Banish protective tariffs, and we shall not have to bully our South American neighbors into trading. No bounties need be wasted on sugar planters or American shipping. The law of gravitation may be trusted.

"Be just to others; then write your scroll  
Of honor o'er the sea,  
And bid the broad Atlantic roll  
A ferry of free fate."

"For He that worketh high and wise,  
Will pass the sun out of the skies  
Ere freedom out of man."

## Resolutions.

The Executive Committee of the New Civil Service Reform Association, at a meeting held on the 8th day of October, 1892, unanimously

Resolved, that by the death of George William Curtis, the cause of Civil Service Reform has lost its most distinguished and effective advocate. For years he has been our acknowledged leader, whose earnest words and example have quickened many to more active exertions in the cause of reform. It is therefore with no common regret that we lament his passing away, for we feel that the place he has left void cannot soon be filled.

But not by Civil Service Reformers alone will his loss be deeply felt. By his pure life, his distinguished literary ability, his lofty integrity, his constant labors to elevate and purify the tone of social and political life, he has done a work which entitles him to be regarded, in the best sense, a public benefactor whose service should long be gratefully remembered by his countrymen.

To Civil Service Reformers his death should not cause a feeling of despondency or a loss of interest in the great work to which they have devoted themselves, but should rather nerve them to renewed exertions and a determination not to cease their efforts until they too have passed away or their labors are crowned with success by the establishment of the principles of Civil Service Reform in every department of the public service.

## Boston Fish Markets.

To the editor of the GRAPHIC:

In 1892 the fish markets on the wharves in Boston are places of great filth.

Men may be seen chewing and spitting upon the floors where the choicest fish are laid. Men walk in from the highways with all kinds of filth upon their boots.

Men may be seen to take water from the harbor to wash the fish in, as the men cut out the entrails and skin the fish. Many of these fish are used in eating places in Boston and vicinity, and any one may know the condition of the water used when history tells us that the sewage from the people in Boston has been emptied into the water in the harbor of Boston since the year of 1701.

The same practice is in use in 1892 and the decayed flesh from sorts of all kinds is allowed to become food for the eels and the fish and the clams and lobsters.

Any one to fully see the filthy habits of the fishermen and the fish dealers have only to take a walk upon the fish wharves where vessels are being unloaded in Boston in 1892. The wharves are old and dirty. The habits and practices of the men are the most filthy.

The men may be seen to spit along side the vessel in which fish are being entrained, and the spitte will be in the water used to wash the fish and clams and lobsters.

The people empty all their sewage on the vessels on the side of their craft or it goes into the water along side the wharves by the use of water closets and lead pipes.

Let your imagination have full sway and it will not lead you far away from the great danger in eating fish from the fish markets in Boston or from the fishing vessels that come to Boston wharves, as I have seen water from the harbor being used to wash the vessels after the fish had been removed, and the hold was being made ready to receive more fish.

A. F. HILL.

Boston, Mass.

## Poisoned by Scrofula

Is the sad story of many lives made miserable through no fault of their own. Scrofula is more especially than any other a hereditary disease, and for this reason arises. Arising in the lymphatic blood, the disease locates itself in the lymphatics, which are composed of white tissue; there is a period of fetal life when the whole body consists of white tissue, and therefore the unborn child is especially susceptible to this dreadful disease. But there is a remedy for scrofula, whether hereditary or acquired. Hood's Sarsaparilla, which has a powerful effect on the blood, will allay the disease and give to the vital fluid the quality and color of health. If you decide to take Hood's Sarsaparilla do not accept any substitute.

Hood's Pills cure liver ills, jaundice, biliousness, sick headache, constipation.

## PROTECTION COLUMN.



(From the Boston morning Journal, Oct. 11, 1892.)

## In Collision With the Constitution.

When a rapidly moving body, like Congressman George Fred Williams, comes into collision with an immovable and deeply rooted object like the Constitution of the United States, there is likely to be somewhat of a crash. This is what happened when Mr. Williams, in his speech at Dedham in defence of the wildcat currency plank of the Democratic platform, said:

"President Harrison has made what seems to me to be the unfortunate statement—which unhappily is the basis of his financial policy—that 'it is the business of the Government to furnish the people with money.' I believe this is not true. And I am confident that the control of the money system by Congress ought to cease at once, and that it should be left to commercial interests to expand and contract the volume of money according to the necessities of trade."

Now, of course, when Congressman Williams says that "the control of the money system by Congress ought to cease at once" and that it ought to be given instead to "commercial interests," although there seems a certain degree of vagueness as to who or what are meant by "commercial interests," we feel that Congressman Williams ought to be accommodated if possible. But there is something in the Constitution, an instrument which Mr. Williams must be supposed to have learned by heart, else how did he ever come to Congress? which interferes with the execution of his plan of substituting the "commercial interests" for Congress in "the control of the money system." In the eighth section of the first article of the Constitution, which defines the powers of Congress, it is provided that the Congress shall have power "to coin money, regulate the value thereof, and of foreign coin." Moreover, in section ten of the same article, it is expressly provided that the States shall not do the foregoing things. That section declares that no State "shall coin money, emit bills of credit, make anything but gold and silver coin a tender in payment of debts." Congressman Williams is still quite young, and there are one or two things which he has yet to learn. Had he been a member of the convention which framed the Constitution of the United States, it is possible that he might have persuaded that august body that the safest and most stable thing to do with the "money system" was to leave it to the control and regulation of the "commercial interests of the country." But it was the misfortune of the founders of this republic to go to their graves without any personal acquaintance with the distinguished Dedham Congressman, or the illumination of his financial ideas. It seems to follow therefore that when Mr. Williams and the Constitution come into collision, it is not the Constitution which gets the worst of it.

Congressman Williams. To the Editor of the Newton Graphic:

I have read with great interest the communication in a recent number of the GRAPHIC on Mr. George Fred Williams' financial unsoundness. I noticed that when General Draper made his opening speech at Milford he refrained from discussing Mr. Williams' attitude on financial questions because he did not understand that it was well defined at that time on the question of state bank circulation, and the two were in substantial accord in reference to silver coinage.

But since then Mr. Williams has spoken at Dedham, and has not only accepted the Chicago platform in reference to state banking, but has undertaken to show how a state bank circulation may be safe and sound. He takes the ground that the general government should repeal the ten per cent tax on state bank circulation when those banks will pledge all their assets and make their stockholders liable also, and then he thinks any circulation issued by such banks would be well secured.

He seems to have forgotten that the assets of banks frequently prove to be almost wholly worthless, and that the stockholders themselves in some cases prove a very poor reliance for creditors. It is unnecessary in this community to cite any other instance than the Maverick bank. All the creditors of that bank except the holders of its circulating notes must suffer, but the holders of those notes are made absolutely secure by Federal law.

Mr. Williams is lawyer enough to know that if the government repeals the tax on a condition, that will necessarily involve Federal supervision to be constantly extended, and that will make a conflict between Federal and State authorities which might make no end of trouble and against which the Democratic party would be sure to rise in protest.

Mr. Williams has labor'd hard to make a case for the Democratic financial policy, and it might be accepted in some parts of the country, but it cannot in Massachusetts. He has shown himself to be more of a partisan than a financier or statesman. The money which the

people use as a universal measure of values and exchanges must be perfectly safe beyond peradventure or there will be great public inconvenience and constant loss. He has tampered with a subject which ought to be held aloof from political partisanship, and he has shown himself unworthy the confidence of the people as a legislator on the subject.

LAISSEZ FAIRE.

## Tightened Purse Strings.

"We are poor," Mr. William C. Whitney is quoted as saying of the Democratic National Committee, "no mistake about that, and the Lord only knows where the money is to come from; I don't." Almost simultaneously the committee issues a long and piteous appeal for funds.

Well, it is any wonder that the Democratic National Committee should be poor and compelled to beg money to pay its house rent? What American manufacturer or merchant or wage earner wants to subscribe to the support of a party which condemns reciprocity as a fraud and protection as unconstitutional, which demands free and unlimited silver, coinage and the revival of wildcat State banks, and in the words of one of its leading statesmen "challenges the protected industries to a war of extermination—a fight to the death?" Is it surprising that such a party should complain that it was poor, and that all of its frantic appeals for assistance were contemptuously ignored by the American people?

But where are the "combinations" and monopolies, foreign and domestic, which have hitherto filled the treasury of the Democracy? Why do they not now come to its relief? Where is the Sugar Trust, and where the Standard Oil Company? Where is the foreign Steamship Trust, which in 1888 contributed \$50,000 to the Democratic campaign fund, and had a representative on the Campaign Committee? Where is the huge concern which has just gobbled up the Nova Scotia coal mines? Where is the English salt trust, the English Chemical Union, the Bradford worsted trust, and last but not least the tin plate trust of South Wales and Monmouthshire? Why is it that Mr. Whitney cannot persuade these beneficiaries of "tariff reform" to do something for the party which promises them legislative favors?

Is it because they realize that the Democracy is playing a losing game this year, and that it is foolish to throw good money away in fighting the inevitable?

## Democracy and Free Trade.

On the Democratic side there is a considerable weakness which it would be vain to cover up with any attempt at disinguing the facts. It grows out of the profound division of the party upon the controversy between free trade and protection. The weakness which proceeds from this cause is especially manifested in the wild and frantic attempts of the extreme free trade faction to push into absorbing and monopolizing prominence the free trade plank which they forced into the Chicago platform by the votes of 564 delegates, against the votes of 322 delegates, proclaimed themselves as reformers, not smashers, of the tariff, as protectionists and not free traders. Their crowning effort at Chicago and all their efforts since seem to bear the stamp of a determined purpose to defeat the national Democratic ticket. In season and out of season, all places and all occasions are seized upon to proclaim and to magnify their fanatical determination to establish free trade with foreign countries, to destroy the ancient and venerable American system of protection towards foreign productions and of free trade at home; and consequently to promote the election of Harrison.—New York Sun.

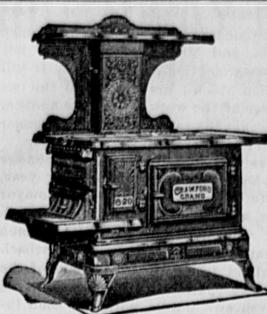
## Fine Democratic Harmony.

The New York World is evidently having an uncomfortable time with its Democratic campaign fund for corrupting the west. It formerly paraded under "scare" heads on the first page, but now it is put in the obscurity of the supplement. Before long it will probably occupy the smallest and most inconspicuous place possible as a paid "adv." Meanwhile the Democratic Sun in double leads warns the Democratic national committee not to trust the World, because it is "a convicted swindler," and it says: "Convicted forgers and swindlers are not commonly asked to administer trust funds." Great is Democratic harmony, and remarkable are the pictures which Democratic papers paint of one another.—Troy Times.

## Two Splendid Armies.

We don't know why to the 20,000 New York soldiers, who Bourke Cockran said, in the Chicago convention, would not vote for Grover Cleveland there, should not be added the army of industrialists employed in the factories of that state, who have had their wages increased to the extent of \$6,000,000 in the year under the McKinley tariff act. See the report of state labor commissioner Charles F. Peck, a Democrat holding office since appointment by Grover Cleveland in 1888.—Cincinnati Commercial Gazette.

Queer Free Trade Logic. The Democratic party is such an enemy to protection and so hospitable to calamity of every kind that no one needs to be surprised to see them objecting to measures to protect the people of the United States from the cholera itself. Every man has a right to the cholera, say they; why should the government



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ALL communications must be accompanied with the name of the writer, and unpublished communications cannot be returned by mail unless stamps are enclosed.

THE NEWTON TRANSCRIPT HAS BEEN CONSOLIDATED WITH THE GRAPHIC.

## THE MAYORALTY PETITION.

The petition asking Mayor Hibbard to accept a nomination for Mayor for the third time is something unusual in Newton politics, and is a deserved tribute to the able manner in which he has discharged his duties during the past two years. The names of the petitioners are given in another part of this issue and will be read with interest. It will be seen that the solid men of Newton are largely represented, without distinction of party, and among them are an ex-governor of the state, ex-representatives, and present and past city officials, all of whom have had opportunity to follow Mayor Hibbard's course with an intelligent understanding of the difficulties in his path and the great amount of labor he has expended in giving the city such a business-like city government.

The wisdom of Mr. Hibbard's supporters, when his name was first mentioned for the office, has been fully demonstrated and the policy of having a practical business man at the head of city affairs is now endorsed by every one, and it has proved such a success that the men who are more interested in the city than in any political scheme, which includes the great majority of our citizens, are anxious to have that policy continued.

The past two years have certainly been the most important ones in the history of the city, when the importance of the questions at issue are considered, and never have decision of character, sound business principles, and an enlightened impartiality been more urgently needed. It is an old saying that in every public crisis a man to fit the needs of the hour can always be found, and it has proven true in this case. It is hardly necessary to enlarge upon the compliment conveyed by such a petition and while Mayor Hibbard is fully sensible of it, we are sorry to say that there is no probability of his reconsidering his decision to retire at the end of the present year. He is reported as saying that he feels he has done all that could reasonably be asked of him and that he does not feel equal to undergoing the strain for another year. The people will be disappointed, but they will now have to look about for a successor who is the equal of Mayor Hibbard in character and business ability, and the task will not be an easy one.

In regard to the rumor that Mayor Hibbard refuses to run again because of any promise to or understanding with Alderman Harbach that he would "get out" in his favor after two years, we have the best authority for saying that it is destitute of any foundation whatever. Mr. Hibbard owed nothing to Alderman Harbach or his friends, on his first or second election and he is not a man to make bargains or deals, as many people know to their sorrow. Furthermore he is not working to secure the nomination of Alderman Harbach or any other man as his successor. He does not believe that it is fitting for a Mayor to interfere in such a matter, and all his interest is in having some liberal minded, progressive and independent man chosen, who will work to advance the interests of the city, and carry out the undertakings already begun in accordance with business principles.

## ALD'M'N CHURCHILL WITHDRAWS.

To the Editor of the GRAPHIC:  
Kindly permit me to state through your columns, that increasing business cares as well as those of private interests, will not warrant my being a candidate for re-election to the board of aldermen for another year.

I have served the city for the last three years at the kind solicitation of my fellow citizens, regarding the service in the light of a public duty. How well I have attended to that duty in the several departments of our city government in which I have served, is a matter of record.

I had no other purpose than to assist in the administration of its affairs on broad lines, realizing its splendid possibilities for future development, having an ambition as a citizen and a tax payer, to place the Garden City, of which I am very proud, in the front rank of the goodly cities of this Commonwealth.

Your obedient servant,

GEO. F. CHURCHILL.

The above will not be welcome news to Newton people, and especially to the voters of Ward Two, as Alderman Churchill has earned the gratitude of the public by his faithful service in the city government. He has always worked for the best interests of the whole city and has been very conscientious in the performance of every duty. Such men as Mr. Churchill are needed in our city government, and his decision will cause

much regret. Ward Two has always been fortunate in the selection of its city officials, and Mr. Churchill's has not been an exception to the rule. It will be difficult to fill his place, and the importance of the work to be done another year makes the selection of his successor a matter of interest to the whole city.

There will probably be a great change in the board of aldermen another year, as there will have to be a new mayor chosen, and we understand that in addition to Mr. Churchill, Aldermen Sheppard, Sprague, Hyde and Harbach also intend to retire at the end of the present year, although they have not as yet given any public notice of their intention. If this report is true the people will have to hustle to find a new board equal in ability and character, to say nothing of experience, to the present board, and we imagine that considerable pressure will be brought to bear upon many of these, to induce them to spare the city the peril of trying a new board in the midst of so many important public undertakings, which need the best wisdom that the city can command to be successfully carried to completion.

## COLUMBUS DAY.

An effort is being made by the city government, under charge of Alderman Hyde, chairman of the committee of military affairs, to celebrate Columbus Day by a parade on Friday afternoon, Oct. 21st, of Charles Ward Post, the High School battalion and all the organizations and societies of the city, as far as possible in uniform, and with bands of music, flags and other decorations. As the time is limited it is hoped that the societies will act on the matter promptly and send word to Alderman Hyde of their action, in accordance with a notice in another column.

Newton ought to take some notice of this anniversary, in a public manner, and this seems the most fitting way and also the one in which the largest number of citizens can join.

It is proposed to have the parade start from Newtonville square, Friday afternoon next, and march down Washington street to Centre street, up Centre to Beacon, and through Beacon street and Lake avenue to Newton Highlands. Arrangements have already been perfected to make the parade representative of the city, and it is hoped that residents along the line of march will do their part towards celebrating the day by decorating their houses with flags and bunting, or any other way that their taste and inclination may dictate. Every city in the country will do something and Newton ought not to fall behind.

There is a full week in which to make preparations, which will give plenty of time to do all that is necessary, and it is hoped there will be a cordial and generous response to the invitation of the committee. With all the uniformed societies in Newton a creditable showing can be made if each society is willing to take the trouble, and in this case it is simply a patriotic duty.

THE Republican rally Monday night was very successful in the point of members and enthusiasm, Eliot Hall being filled, and the audience applauding liberally. Mr. Roger Wolcott made a very favorable impression, both by his manner and by the matter of his discourse. His six feet of stature gives him an advantage, and he has the bearing of a finished gentleman. His voice is unusually pleasant and well fits him for a public speaker. He will evidently make a good impression during the campaign, as the people are already disposed to like him, knowing from his previous record that he is a man of character as well as a candidate for office. Gen. Draper labored under some disadvantage coming after such a distinguished representative of Massachusetts culture and training, but as he himself says he is a business man and not an orator. He has been very successful in business and his speech was mainly devoted to the tariff, considered from the point of view of the manufacturer, of which he is well qualified to speak.

THE present campaign is not without its humorous features, in spite of the apathy which has prevailed. One of the funniest things is the alleged letter from "A Young Lady of Boston" to Gov. McKinley, which the staid and dignified Advertiser published. In the letter the young lady rather gushingly described how she read Gov. McKinley's Boston speech to "a poor man who could not read" and his eyes filled with tears and he promised at once to vote for Harrison and Haile, and to influence other poor men in his condition to do the same. It is a very touching story and the Boston Post is cruel to ask how long since men who could not read were permitted to vote in Massachusetts. Evidently the Advertiser and Gov. McKinley have been imposed upon by some wicked Democrat who posed as a guileless "Young lady of Boston." The intelligent voter can find plenty to amuse and instruct him in this campaign if he only keeps his thinking cap on, and takes the campaign sensations of both sides with the proper amount of salt.

THE Newtonville Republican Club have taken a column in the GRAPHIC for the campaign, in which to put forth their ideas on national politics, with especial reference to Congressman Williams, as will be seen from this week's sample. The matter will be found on the same page as the Tariff Reform column, which the Newton Tariff Reform Club has been conducting for several years. Readers can thus take the poison and the antidote, or the antidote and the poison at the same time.

We all expect a good deal of humbug in a campaign, but it would be as well to remind the politicians who address

Newton audiences that the old yarn about the "\$10 all wool suit" is hardly adapted to this locality. It might pass in a factory village, but to tell it to an audience of Newton men, whose clothes are made by custom tailors, indicates a lack of respect for their intelligence. Imagine Mr. Wolcott or Gen. Draper appearing before a Newton audience in a \$10 campaign suit.

A RESIDENT of Newtonville has a piece of land for which he recently paid \$20 and the sewer assessment is \$50. As it is in such shape that it never can be built upon he thinks of giving it to the city. There are said to be numerous other cases where the sewer assessment exceeds the value of the land in even a greater proportion than the one mentioned.

BETS are already being made that Alderman Harbach can never be elected Mayor, and it seems to be assumed that he will be one of the candidates.

## A CARD

DR. MARY E. BATES,  
Has removed from Newton Centre to  
EXETER CHAMBERS, Boston.

OFFICE HOURS: 9-12 A.M.  
SPECIALTIES: Heart and Lungs, Kidneys, and  
Diseases of Women. 2 1/2

## MARRIED.

MARIN-JANCES—At Boston, Oct. 11, Manuel Casals Marin and George Helen Jances.

SLAMIN-FITZGERALD—At Newton Lower Falls, Oct. 11, John H. Slamin and Mary V. Slamin.

BARBI-HODGDON—At Newton, Oct. 11, by Rev. M. Dolan, Joel Gray Barr of Cambridge and Emma Francis Hodgdon of Newton.

TAYLOR-BUSHNER—At Auburndale, 12th inst., at the Congregational parsonage by Rev. Cal Culler, Mr. J. Woodford Taylor and Miss William Bushner.

GOTTLAWD-CHADWICK—At Boston, Oct. 10, Joseph Gottlawd and Adelaide Chadwick of Newton.

O'BRIEN-SHERWIN—At Upper Falls, Oct. 1, John H. O'Brien and Elsie Perle Sherwin.

YOUNG-SOUTHCOMB—At Newton, Oct. 9, Philip Young and Maria Jane Southcomb.

BENNETT-SUTHERLAND—At West Newton, Oct. 6, Abner R. Bennett and Caroline P. Sutherland.

BENNETT-SUTHERLAND—In West Newton, Oct. 6, by J. H. Gould, Abner R. Bennett and Miss Caroline Phoebe Sutherland.

## DIED.

SHINN—At Newton, Oct. 13th, Lizzie, eldest daughter of Rev. Dr. G. W. and Mrs. E. M. Shin.

FUNERAL SERVICES in Grace Church, Saturday at 1 p.m., interment in St. Mary's church yard, Newton Lower Falls.

BOUCHER—At Newtonville, Oct. 8, Simon Boucher.

NODEN—At Newton, Oct. 8, Mrs. Margaret Noden, 71 yrs. 8 mos.

THOMAS—At Newton, Oct. 7, Thomas Thomas, 70 yrs. 6 mos.

WIGGIN—At Newtonville, Oct. 5, Mrs. Abby F. Wiggin.

CONDON—At Newton, Oct. 11, Thomas C. Condon, 9 yrs. 11 mos.

BECK—At Newton, Oct. 9, John Joseph Beck, 7 mos.

DAVIS—At Newton Lower Falls, Oct. 7, William Bowman Davis, 81 yrs.

EDWARDS—At Newtonville, Oct. 8, Arthur, second son of Arthur and Annie Edwards, 2 mos.

ALLEN—At Newton, Oct. 13, Isaac D. Allen, aged 57 years.

FUNERAL at his late residence 59 Center street, Monday, Oct. 17th, at 2 p.m. Relatives and friends invited without further notice.

ODIN FRITZ,  
Artist and Photographer. Newton.

By the way, would it not be proper to remind you that a good picture of yourself, which "Fritz" can make, neatly framed, makes a very acceptable Christmas present, and is a delight at all times? From Locket to Life size portraits. Call and see samples. All work delivered in ten days. Competent help engaged makes this now possible.

ODIN FRITZ,  
Artist and Photographer. Newton.

WANTED—By an experienced reliable girl, who want to go to the same family. Also a coachman wishes a situation. Apply to Pernola's Laundry and Intelligence Office, Adams St., Newton.

WANTED—A good second-hand cooking top buggy, for sale cheap. Apply to E. P. Burns.

WANTED—Capable housewife girl with references. Wages \$4 to \$4.50. Apply to Mrs. A. C. Cunningham, cor. Walnut and Lowell Sts., Newtonville.

TO LET—The new block corner of Pearl and Thornton Streets, two stores with a modern conveniences; also a large room above for a large shop or druggist. Also nice to let in same block. Address J. J. D., 55 Cabot Street, Newton.

WANTED—Protestants wishing to join a boys orchestra. Apply in person or by letter to Mr. J. H. Nichols, 100 Brattle Street, A. Handley, 77 Morse Street, Newton.

WANTED—By the Associated Charities, as gift, loan or at a very low price, a small safe. Address Mrs. M. R. Martin, Newtonville, Mass. Office hours of Secretary of the N. A. M. C. from 10 to 12 a.m. and 2 to 4 p.m. Fridays and Saturdays 7.30 to 8.30 a.m. 1 ft.

WANTED—By an experienced reliable girl, to do general housework in small family. Can furnish best of references. Apply at Graphic Office.

FOR RENT—\$23, a month, 5 minutes from Newton depot, house of 9 rooms, bath and kitchen, also \$23 a month, 8 rooms and furnace, both houses in excellent condition and can be had this month. Apply to Edw. F. Barnes, 27 State Street, Boston.

FOR SALE—At a great bargain, a single harness, top buggy, and two seated open beach wagon. The harness is new and the goods in good condition. Apply to Graphic Office.

TO LET—Tenement of 6 rooms in new double house, on Prospect St., West Newton, also 4 in new house ready Oct. 15th, 4, 5, and 6 rooms, with separate entrances and cellars. Key at 1389 Washington St., West Newton. Mrs. Woodward.

TO LET—At Newtonville on Walnut Street, a room, well lighted, well heated, by all electric conveniences. Address Curtis Abbott, 5 Tremont St., Boston or 23 St.

FOR SALE—The locksmith and general jobbing business now carried on by John Beular at Newton Centre, a good opportunity for an industrious man to make money. An interesting business in a growing town. Apply to John Beular, Newton Centre, or to H. K. Richard, 12 Pearl street, Boston.

WANTED—Intelligent boy, 15 to 20 years of age, to learn the retail boot and shoe business. Well recommended. Address or call upon C. C. Clapp, shoe dealer, Associates' block, Newtonville.

TO LET—One-half double house, 3 minutes from depot, 10 rooms and bath, furnace, etc. Good garden. Apply to J. B. Turner, Newtonville, Mass.

WANTED—A situation by a young lady as copyist, or to make out bills. Good references. Apply to D. D., Newtonville, Mass.

FOR SALE—Corps Rockaway, property of Robert B. Hill, Office of Lunt & Colburn's stables, Newtonville.

GENT'S ENGLISH RIDING SADDLE.—  
Address B. Graphic Office.

TO LET—A house on Newtonville Avenue, Newton, containing seven rooms. Apply at 116 Newtonville Ave., Newton.

FURNISHED HOUSES—To rent for the winter. Address Walter Thorpe, Newton Centre.

TO LET—Auburndale, house 9 rooms, bath, furnace, etc. 6 minutes from the R. R. Newton. Apply to C. A. Minor, City Hall, West Newton.

PERNILLA'S LAUNDRY AND INTELLIGENCE OFFICE—I have in my laundry a mangle, from England, and a clothes wringer without button holes, can be used as nicely as if hot irons were used. Tablecloths and napkins look as though they were new. Mangle, 10 cents per dozen. I have in the Intelligence Office a girl who gets up and serves dinner, chores and similar parties. Ladies who wish such help will please call at Pernilla's Office, Adams street, Newton.

WILL PLEASE TAKE NOTICE THAT BY A CHANGE IN THE BY-LAWS OF THE BANK, INTEREST BEGINS ON DEPOSITS ON THE

TENTH DAY OF JANUARY, APRIL, JULY AND OCTOBER

IN EACH YEAR INSTEAD OF ON THE FIRST DAY OF SAID MONTHS AS HERETOFORE. AND THAT THE TIME FOR DECLARING DIVIDENDS IS TENTH DAY OF JANUARY AND JULY IN EACH YEAR INSTEAD OF THE FIRST DAY OF SAID MONTHS AS HERETOFORE. DIVIDENDS WILL BE PAYABLE ON THE TUESDAY FOLLOWING SAID TENTH DAY OF JANUARY AND JULY.

A. J. BLANCHARD, Treasurer.

Newton, Sept. 8, 1892.

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A. J. BLANCHARD, Treasurer.

**NEWTONVILLE.**

—Pianos, Farley, 433 Wash. St., Newton.  
—Mrs. C. C. Clapp is entertaining guests from Sandwich.

—Mr. D. C. Needham is enjoying a short vacation at Lawrence, Mass.

—Mr. W. L. Chalnar is away on a sketching trip on Cape Ann.

—Mrs. C. E. Atherton of Central block has gone to New York City for a few days.

—Y. P. S. C. E. Sunday evening at 6:30 o'clock in the Universalist church parlors.

—Geo. W. Trotter has entered the employ of a large Boston wholesale woolen firm.

—Do not forget the "Lend a Hand" oyster supper at the Universalist church, Oct. 27th.

—Mrs. Lydia Higgins, Mr. Willard Higgins and Roger Higgins spent Sunday at Gloucester.

—Miss Eva Grows has returned to Lynn after a few days visit at Policeman Soule's, Walker street.

—The first meeting of the Woman's Guild was held Tuesday afternoon at the residence of Mrs. C. S. Keene.

—Mr. Bodwell rendered a very pleasing bass solo "Come Unto Me" Sunday morning in the Universalist church.

—Mrs. Kate Douglas Wiggin, the authoress, was a guest last Wednesday of Mrs. Beverley K. Moore at Old Elms.

—Mr. William Sylvester and Mr. Prescott enjoyed an excursion on Saturday and Sunday to the Hoosac Tunnel.

—Miss E. Addie Brooks has been admitted as a member of the Boston Symphony Orchestra Chorus of Boston.

—Mrs. Geo. E. Johnson has accepted a position in the fur department of Mackintosh's new store on Boylston street, Boston.

—The regular meeting of the Goddard Literary Union will be held on Tuesday evening, Oct. 18th, at 7:45 o'clock. An interesting program is promised.

—Miss C. E. Benson, the modists of Associates' block, is in New York this week securing novelties and the latest designs in feminine wearing apparel. She returns today.

—The annual meeting of Massachusetts Association of the New Church was held Thursday of this week at the church of the Newtonville society. There was a large attendance.

—Mrs. Katharine T. Prescott, the sculptress who has recently opened a studio in Pierce building, Boston, will pass the winter with her sister, Mrs. Beverley K. Moore at Walnut street.

—Prof. Walter's dancing class opened very favorably on Saturday evening in Tremont Hall, with thirty-one in attendance. The class will meet every Saturday evening for the next twelve weeks.

—Alderman Churchill, Councilman Greene and Mr. E. S. George represented Ward Two on the platform at the rally Tuesday evening, and at the reception that followed at the Newton Club at the close.

—Mr. John Beals was kicked by his horse while getting out of his wagon on Walker street, Tuesday morning, sustaining a fracture of the left leg, the bone which was considerably shattered. He was taken to his home and attended by Dr. Stoddard.

—The first regular meeting of the Ladies Sewing Circle, connected with the Universalist church, met on Thursday afternoon, followed by the usual supper and sociable. Preparations are being made thus early for a grand fair to be held early in December, to which all ladies of the society interested are invited to lend a helping hand.

—The funeral of Mrs. Wiggin took place on Saturday last at 10 o'clock from the Universalist church, and was attended by the relatives and friends of the deceased. The floral tributes were very numerous and appropriate. Rev. Ira A. Priest officiated, and the church quartet rendered appropriate musical selections. The interment was at the Newton cemetery.

—Miss Daisy Carroll Hoyt will give a reading in Central Congregational church on Thursday evening, Oct. 29th. She will be accompanied by Capt. Clark Allis, who is a well known whistler, also by Mr. Dennison, baritone soloist, the proceeds of which will go towards the fund for building the new church. Miss Daisy Hoyt has twice appeared before Newtonville audiences and it goes without saying she will draw a full house.

—It will interest our Newtonville ladies to know that the winter season of Mrs. Erving Winslow's readings will be inaugurated by the course on the "Early English Dramatists," under the auspices of the N. E. W. Press Association at Pierce Hall, Boston. Winslow has the happy concentrated essence of months of study in the compass of a few mornings entertainment, and her readings usually bring out a representative contingent of the literary culture.

—It was an entirely unexpected victory that the Newton High school eleven won from the Boston English High team on the Magnolia grounds Tuesday afternoon. The object of the contest was to give the English High practice before beginning their schedule in the senior interscholastic league. It was a hot struggle from start to finish, the Newton winning by a score of 8 to 4. English High gallantly fought on and in running with the ball around the ends. Capt. Clark's work was especially brilliant in this respect. The tackling on both sides was of the best, but the weak centre and guards of English High accounted for nearly all the gains made by Rya.

—The Boston English High school ball team defeated the Alien school eleven in the West Newton common yesterday, 26 to 4. English High won by superior team work. Alien was not in it from the start, and her only touchdown was made by Rya. Kelly, Alien's centre rush, was knocked down during the game and had his nose broken.

—The Congregational church will hold its annual fellowship meeting on Friday the 21st. It is the date of organization 111 years ago. There will be social hour from 5 to 6 p.m. in the parlors. Tea at 6 and exercises in chapel. The rolls will be called and responses given. Members of other churches worshipping with them are invited to be present.

—The proceeds of the Basket Party given by Loyalty Lodge of Good Templars on Wednesday evening added quite a sum to the furnishing fund. A short entertainment was given by members of the Lodge previous to disposing of the baskets. Miss Ethelyn Ellis was awarded first prize for best basket. Miss Loretta Payzant, second prize. Preparations are in progress for an entertainment to be given in City Hall in November.

—The Waltham Firemen's Association sent a challenge to the Newton Association for a play out on Columbus day at 1895. Two contests, one national and one personal, were proposed, and it is probable, if the challenge is accepted, that the event will come off at Central Park in Waltham. The Waltham vets have felt chagrined ever since Newton captured the prize in the tournament of the Watch City, Labor Day. They want to even up, if possible.

—The next regular meeting of the Newton Congregational Club will be held in the parlors and chapel of the Second church, on Monday evening, Oct. 17. The doors open at 5 o'clock; supper promptly at 6 o'clock. Paxton will be the caterer. This will be the "Paxton Night," and the general topic will be "The Growing Church." Various aspects of the subject will be presented by different speakers, as follows: "Have the conditions of modern life changed the problems for the Christian church?" Rev. Calvin Cutler; "What does the Congregational church fail to see in the present religious prevalence?" Rev. Henry J. Patrick, D. D.; "The position of the church in the presence of free thought and individual freedom," Rev. John M. Dutton; "The relation of administration and constitution to methods of church work," Rev. Wolcott Perkins, D. D.; "What new methods and agencies are needed by the church today," Rev. Theodore J. Holbrook. The part of the Newton Congregational church in the Christian Workers' Convention to be held in Boston next November," Rev. George G. Phipps. Opportunity will be given for general discussion.

—A happy party of local sportsmen returned last week from a two week's hunting trip in Maine laden with the spoils of war. It comprised Messrs. Charles Curtis, T. W. Wells, W. M. Tapley, A. A. Savage and J. Birney. They secured a fine collection besides partridges and wild duck, five deer and a moose weighing about 900 lbs. The latter was sighted on Echo lake and was shot by Mr. Tapley, after an exciting chase, while swimming across the placid sheet of water. Mr. Tapley fired six shots from the bow of a boat which had been propelled rapidly, after the animal by Mr. Savage and started wide. The last shot took effect penetrating the brain. The horns and hoofs were brought home and will be preserved as relics of the trip.

—On Tuesday evening at about 6:30 o'clock a large assembly of the citizens of Ward 2 began to gather in the square until at 6:45 a dense crowd had congregated to witness the raising of a Republican campaign flag by representatives of the party. There is nothing more inspiring than to witness the unfolding of the stars and stripes. The committee of arrangements had everything complete, and while the

band played that very appropriate piece, the "Star Spangled Banner," and the Auburndale Republican battalion was drawn up in line under the flag staff, with red fire and the lights from the torches of the battalion, and the hearty cheers of the multitude, the flag was successfully unfurled on the square. In the meantime, at the top, Republican Club, Ward Two; next Hale and Wolcott; next, for Congress 11th District, Gen. W. F. Draper; at the bottom, Harrison and Reid.

—Mr. and Mrs. C. H. Hayes returned this week from the mountains.

—Miss E. Barry has returned from her week's sojourn at Putney, Ct.

—Mr. Sizer of Cincinnati is visiting his daughter, Mrs. Stephen Child.

—Dr. Curtis is away for a short time for the purpose of obtaining a needed rest.

—Mr. Warren Kilburn and Mr. Frank Newhall are in Baltimore for a short stay.

—Mr. James P. Tolman and family are now occupying their house on Highland street.

—Mr. Joseph Emerson of Bangor, Me., is visiting at Mr. William Eaton's on Lander street.

—Newton Lodge, I. O. O. F., will confer the third degree at home next Thursday evening.

—Mr. Minor Johnson is wiring Mr. Lawrence Mayo's new house on Chestnut street, for electric lights.

—Rev. J. N. Gilman was one of the vice-presidents at the Cleveland-Russell rally in Eliot Hall last evening.

—The Newton Veteran Firemen came out in the contest at Nashua, N. H. last week, and Waltham was sixth.

—Mrs. E. Addie Brooks has just returned from Brookline where she has been visiting her daughter, Mrs. William Dolbear.

—Mrs. A. H. Bennett who has been residing here with Mrs. Brigham has returned to her winter residence in Georgia.

—Mr. E. H. Saxon and family have closed their Mt. Vernon street residence and will reside in Boston during the winter.

—Mr. C. Willard Carter has returned from Bro. klyn, N. Y., where he attended his niece's wedding and gave the pretty bride away.

—Albert D. Upham and Anna C. Upham commence their second year at Emerson's College of Oratory.

—Mr. and Mrs. A. F. Luke and Mr. Fred Felton attended the Luke-Leighton wedding Monday. The groom is Mr. A. F. Luke's brother.

—Rev. H. J. Patrick, D. D., presided at the thirty-eighth semi-annual session of the Suffolk West Congregational conference in Wellesley Hills, wednesday afternoon.

—Loyalty Lodge of Good Templars received seven propositions Wednesday evening. After the meeting a public Good of Order was enjoyed by many friends of the order.

—Attention is called to the advertisement of Miss Emma E. Upham, in another column, who devotes especial attention to training the voice for singing and instruction on the piano.

—At the request of many citizens of West Newton Rev. Henry G. Spaulding will give in the City Hall on Monday evening, Oct. 31st, his new illustrated lecture on "Our Italy; Picturesque California."

—Mr. Eugene F. Fay of Brookline is preparing an interesting catalogue of past members of the Alien school, which he hopes will be complete as possible by the time of the re-union of members of that famous school.

—W. J. Hallahan invites horse owners to his shop on Waltham street where he has a fine stock of blankets and saddle goods, which he sells at very low prices.

—He is an experienced harness maker and carriage trimmer, and any work entrusted to him will be done in a satisfactory manner. See ad.

—There are letters at the post office for Mrs. John Armitage, Mrs. D. Baker, Mrs. E. M. Baker, Mr. Cavender, Flora Cameron, H. Crouse, Cora Corinth, Geo. Daley, M. J. Darrody, William Killen, Mr. William Ling, Linda Lanz, Miss T. M. Melody, Charles Pratt, Little Pennell, Maria Perry, Mrs. Ida H. Stebbins, J. W. White, William White.

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## BOSTON AMUSEMENTS.

BOSTON THEATRE.—Mr. Denman Thompson continues to present his now celebrated impersonations of Joshua Whitcomb in "The Homestead" at the Boston Theatre. "The Old Homestead" should be visited while the beautiful presentation is still fresh and fair. It is but repeating an old story to remark that in all respects the play is worth the attention it has commanded. It preserves in entire vitality and correctness of detail types of character which are fast slipping away from sight; it blends genuine humor with touches of simple pathos, and inculcates kindness, trust, honesty and plain dealing. Its personages are well embodied and the atmosphere of moral life breathes through it.

GLOBE THEATRE.—Digby Bell recently started out to star in "Jupiter," a comic opera in which he will appear at the Globe Theatre for a brief engagement commencing next Monday, Oct. 17. The story runs as follows: Sergius a charlatan, in love with Lucilla, arrives at the slave auction in Rome just in time to see her sold. At the same moment Jupiter, who had come down to earth, arrives in Rome, and being appealed to by Sergius for help proves his power to give it by transforming himself into the likeness of Spurius, a drunken cobbler. Sergius finding that the change was made by a magic cup, steals the talisman. Jupiter, deprived of it, and powerless is arrested as the drunken cobbler, while Sergius changes the cobbler into Jupiter. The pair return to Olympus, where Spurius turns everything topsy-turvy, till the real Jupiter gets back to set things right. Mr. Bell will be supported by Laura Joyce Bell, Louise Montague, Josephine Knapp, J. Aldrich Libbey, John Belden and Forrest Jones among others. A bright libretto, tuneful music and fine stage appointments are promised; also a most attractive, shapely and youthful chorus. The company numbers sixty-five persons and is at present playing to immense audiences at one of the largest theatres in Philadelphia. Seats for the Digby Bell engagement should be ordered well in advance.

TREMONT THEATRE.—The first presentation for many a long day of an Opera Comique (arriving of course the Grand Opera productions of such class of works) worthy the name, is from all accounts certain to occur at the Tremont Theatre, beginning next Monday night Oct. 17. Col. Henry Mapleton will on that date bring here a corps of lyric artists seldom equalled in point of capability and excellence. Laura Schirmer, whom we all consider and regard, as the Bostonian, is the head of the organization. Accompanying her are such absolutely able artists as Philip Tomes, the celebrated English tenor, long identified with Carl Rosa's and the Royal Italian Opera Companies, Arthur Seaton, one of the finest of baritones, who possesses a voice akin to that of the famous De Pueyet Chas. H. Drew, a capital comedian and quite as good a singer as an actor; George Stanfield and Wynn Nichols, Bassi. Of the ladies the charming and very successful young soprano, Irene Jerome and Emma Blanchard are to be noted as especially efficient. Signor Tomasi will be the conductor and he declares that he never before has had control of so good a chorus or so strong a group of principals. The opera to be produced, with J. Norcross's stage direction, is the English version of Maillet's "Les Dragons de Villars," which was given over 1000 representations in England, by Carl Rosa's Company, under the title of "Fadette"—the same title used here. Superb settings, gorgeous costumes and a superlatively beautiful ensemble will mark the production. The sale of seats now in progress.

BOWDOIN SQUARE THEATRE.—Probably there is no stronger melodramatic production before the public. It is today than L. R. Shewell's masterpiece, "Shadows of a Great City," which will be the attraction next week at the Bowdoin Square Theatre. It is distinctively an American play. Confessedly sensational, and perhaps improbable though not impossible, it is so cleverly contrived that the most wearied habitude of the theatre must yield to its absorbing and continuous interests. The play will be presented with entirely new scenery and appointments, embracing the mechanical scene of the prison at Blackwell Island, showing the drama of New York harbor and Hell Gate, the boothouse upon the Hudson river and the banker's mansion with its huge vault, massive doors and grand stair-case. It will be presented by a strong company under the management of C. B. and T. Jefferson.

HOLLIS STREET THEATRE.—"The Grey Mare," which was produced at the Hollis Street Theatre Monday night by Daniel Frohman's Lyceum Theatre Company of New York, is the greatest comedy this year has offered to Boston. Every line sparkles with humor, every situation with originality, and the play entire is exquisitely elegant and clean. Since "A Comedy of Errors" not many plots have been woven with the engaging ingenuity employed in this delightful piece. It speeds along like a dainty clipper-built ship under full sail, and all the surprises come in breezy sweeps that buoy up the diverting story. The members of Daniel Frohman's excellent company never quite so covered themselves with glory. There are four capital character bits admirably drawn and accentuated by the art of four of the best actors in the Lyceum company.

COLUMBIA THEATRE.—at the Columbia on Monday evening, "The Sportsman," the first of a series of plays which Charles Frohman will produce in this city for the first time on any American stage as announced by him at the beginning of the present season, is a comedy by William Lestocq, the author of "Jane." It is from the French and ran nine months at the Palais Royal in Paris and was secured by Charles Frohman during one of his visits to that city. The play touches upon the story of a young husband of a sporting disposition, who is supposed to have given up this sort of thing when he marries. The complications arise around the husband who cannot forego his desire for light gambling, and the wife's aversion and discovery of his weakness brings about, it is said, a number of absurd incidents and original situations. This being the first work of Mr. Lestocq, author of "Jane," since that successful farce has been presented in this country, it will be carefully watched by metropolitan managers and European agents. Its production therefore will be of great interest in both this country and England and particularly in Boston. Of course the play will be handsomely staged.

"I am tired of modern fiction; can't you recommend me a good exciting standard work?"

"Have you read 'The Last Days of Pompeii'?"

"No, I believe not. Can you tell me what he died of?"

"An eruption, I believe."—Salem Gazette.

## NEWTON HIGHLANDS.

—Planes tuned, Farley, Newton.  
—The Monday Club will hold its next meeting with Mrs. C. H. Brown.

—The Chautauqua Circle will have a "Columbian Day" next Monday, at Mrs. Tyler's.

—Rev. Mr. Allen will have charge of the Unitarian services next Sunday at Stevens Hall at 4 o'clock.

—Mr. and Mrs. J. P. Horner have gone housekeeping in one of Mr. B. Dicker's houses at Eliot.

—Rev. Mr. Patrik of West Newton will conduct the services at the Congregational church next Sunday morning.

—Mrs. E. Moulton and young son have returned from an absence of three weeks, visiting friends at Washington and Philadelphia.

—The Rev. C. A. Shatto will occupy the Methodist pulpit during the coming winter, Services as usual next Sunday at 10:45 and 7 o'clock, in Stevens' Hall.

—The M. E. society held a pleasing and appropriate harvest service last Sunday evening, and a successful supper and fruit auction the following evening.

—List of letters remaining in the post office: Maud Bailey, Mary Callahan, Rufus Dalton, Annie Laurie, Mrs. Beatrice Pratt, A. I. Paine, Spencer Smith, Mrs. Ellen Sullivan.

—Mrs. T. T. Fisher, mother of Mr. G. R. Fisher of Lake avenue, gave a reception at her beautiful new home on Hyde street on Saturday evening last, and a large number were in attendance.

—Mr. Leonard Bacon has returned home from his visit to the Provinces after an absence of several weeks. On account of taking cold during his stay he is somewhat enfeebled. He is now in his eighty-fourth year.

—Miss Gould, a teacher at the Hyde school, has purchased of Miss Paul of Newton Centre about two acres of land in the rear of Lincoln street with an entrance from Tappan place, and will soon erect a house on a portion of the same.

—The Shakespeare Club held its first annual meeting at the house of Mrs. Eaton Oct. 1st, and elected these officers for the coming year: President, Mrs. S. L. Eaton; vice-president, Mrs. F. Johnson; secretary, Mrs. A. L. Pratt; treasurer, Mrs. F. E. Dudley. The report of this year's work shows it to have been very successful both in the studies and social life of the club. Next meeting will be with Mrs. Luitwieler, Saturday, Oct. 15.

—On Tuesday, the 11th instant, Rev. Manuel C. Marin of Barcelona, Spain, for the past few weeks residing at the English Mission, arrived to Miss Georgia Helen James of Newton Centre, in the First Baptist church, Commonwealth avenue, Boston, by the pastor, Rev. Philip S. Maxon, assisted by Rev. Theodore J. Holmes, pastor of the First Congregational church of Newton Centre. Mr. Norman McLeod presided at the organ with his accustomed efficiency and taste. A large number of friends from Boston and the Newton gathered around, the pastor designated winner of the competition, a delightful feature of which was the presence of two beautiful boys, sons of Mr. C. Peter Clark of this village, who preceded the bride and groom up the broad aisle. After the service, Mr. and Mrs. Marin proceeded to the church parlors, whether the entire audience followed them to express congratulations and good wishes. Dr. Peabody, the Secretary of the American Baptist Missionary Union, graced the occasion with his presence, as did also among others, Professor Stearns and Mrs. President Horsey of Newton Centre. The wedding lunch was given in the lovely and beautiful home of Mr. and Mrs. C. Peter Clark of this village, to as many friends and relatives of Mrs. Marin as the house would hold. Mr. and Mrs. Marin are now in New York, where in a few days they sail probably on the "Falkland" boat for New York, whence they will be superseded by one from Rev. E. H. Hall of Cambridge on "The New Unitarianism." In the evening at 7:30 o'clock a platform meeting will be held, to be addressed by a number of eminent speakers.

—Rev. Mr. Wright of New York, who speaks Thursday, the 20th, at 10:30 a.m., on "The Grounds of Faith within and without the Soul," has the reputation of being one of the ablest debaters in the country. Dr. Peabody, a student of sociology, and has recently returned from Europe, where this subject has been specially investigated by him. On Wednesday, the 19th, there will be three papers relating to progress in theology. The essays will be by Prof. A. V. G. Allen, D. D., of the Cambridge Episcopal school on "What Constitutes Progress in Theology," 10:30 a.m., and Prof. E. C. Smyth of Andover on "Progressive Orthodoxy," at 1:30 p.m. In the afternoon at 2:30 o'clock these two papers will be supplemented by one from Rev. E. H. Hall of Cambridge on "The New Unitarianism."

—On Tuesday, the 11th instant, Rev.

## The Ministers' Institute.

Doubtless many of our readers will welcome some information concerning the Ministers' Institute, the biennial meeting of which is to be held in Channing church, Rev. Mr. Hornbrooke's next week, Oct. 17-20.

It is a body composed chiefly of Unitarian clergymen, but membership is open to any clergymen interested. Its meetings are intended to gather the members, every other autumn, to listen to addresses by eminent theologians and persons who are authorities in philosophy, sociology, and philanthropy. The session next week begins Monday evening and closes the following Thursday forenoon. It should be well understood that not only clergymen of all denominations but the general public also are heartily welcome to any of the exercises. The program for the meetings in Channing church includes the names of a number of distinguished preachers and theologians; they are to handle subjects which have no little attraction for the intelligent laity.

The opening sermon will be preached next Monday, the 17th inst., at 7:30 p.m., by Rev. Dr. Horatio Stebbins of San Francisco, who has few equals as a preacher in the Unitarian body, whether one has in mind his striking personal appearance, or the vigor and ability with which he handles his "Topics." Parallels between Zionism and Christianity," on Tuesday morning at 10:30 o'clock will be given by A. V. W. Jackson, a professor of Columbia College, and a specialist in Persian religion. He will be followed at 11:30 a.m., by Prof. J. P. Peters, D. D., of the same city, an eminent Assyriologist who is in thorough sympathy with the high criticism on "The Psalms." Dr. Peabody will be heard by Prof. Alpheus Hyatt of Cambridge on "Our Acquired Qualities Inherited," on Tuesday morning at 10:30 o'clock will be given by A. V. W. Jackson, a professor of Columbia College, and a specialist in Persian religion. He will be followed at 11:30 a.m., by Prof. J. P. Peters, D. 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Dr. Peabody will be heard by Prof. Alpheus





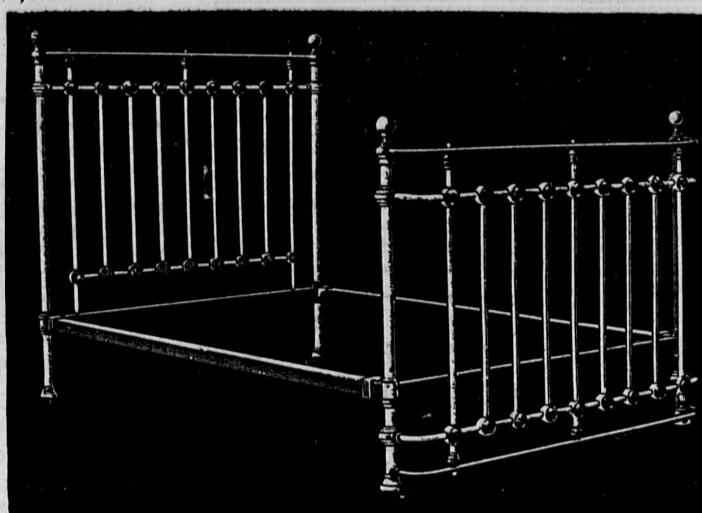
# THE NEWTON GRAPHIC.

VOL. XXI.—NO. 3.

NEWTON, MASS., FRIDAY, OCTOBER 21, 1892.

TERMS—\$2.00 PER YEAR

## "THE BEATRICE."



### A BEAUTY IN BRASS AND WHITE WITH CURVED FOOT.

We are exhibiting at our Warerooms the finest line of Metallic Bedsteads of both Imported and American Manufacture.

SPECIAL DESIGNS IN BRASS BEDSTEADS.

PUTNAM & SPOONER,  
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THE FAMOUS  
Turner Centre Cream,  
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Ten Cents for One-Half Pint.

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Your attention is called to the quality  
of our Cakes, they are equal to any made.  
They are also

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Caterer and Confectioner,  
ELIOT BLOCK, opp. Depot, NEWTON

J. H. NICKERSON,  
Merchant Tailor  
and Clothier,  
WEST NEWTON, MASS.

Is now prepared to furnish the styles  
Fall & Winter of '92-3, Dress or Business  
Suits, Overcoats or Trousers to measure  
at low prices. Also a good assortment  
of Ready Made Clothing for men  
and boys. Furnishing Goods, Hats and  
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RESIDENCE AND OFFICE  
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Corner of Washington and Jewett Sts.  
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Office Hours: 4 to 7 P. M. Usually at home  
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Refers to Dr. W. P. Wesselhoeft, and Dr  
James R. Bell.  
Telephone, Newtonville, 46-2.

DR. GEO. A. BATES,  
DENTIST,  
THORPE HOUSE, MAPLE STREET,  
Auburndale, Mass.  
OFFICE HOURS: Monday, Tuesday, Thursday,  
and Saturday, 9 A. M. to 5 P. M. 35 tf

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Careful and thorough operating in all branches.  
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A Perfect Fit Guaranteed.  
Best Material. First-Class Work.  
Superior Shirts, \$1.50. Best Dress Shirts, \$2 each.  
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Repairing is Done Neatly and Promptly.  
New Bosoms, 50c.; Neckbands, 15c.; Wristbands,  
15c.; Cuffs, 25c.; Buttons 25c.; Centre  
Plates, 25c.  
Badly fitting shirts made to fit well.

By the way, would it not be  
proper to remind you that a good  
picture of yourself, which "Fritz"  
can make, neatly framed, makes  
a very acceptable Christmas  
present, and is a delight at all  
times? From Locket to Life size  
portraits. Call and see samples.  
All work delivered in ten days.  
Competent help engaged makes  
this now possible.

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Artist and Photographer. Newton.

Leave YOUR ORDER for any kind  
JOB PRINTING  
at the Graphic Office.

### NEWTON.

Geo. Fred Williams and E. J. Donovan  
speak at Newton Highlands, Saturday  
evening, Oct. 22. Dr. William Everett,  
Brooks Adams, Elliot Hall, Monday evening,  
Oct. 24.

Dr. and Mrs. H. M. Field have returned  
to California.

Mr. W. B. Whittier has recovered from  
his recent illness.

Miss Jones of Vernon street is visiting  
friends in New York.

There was a great game of rugby on  
Converse's field to-day.

Rev. Dr. Wolcott Calkins returned  
Tuesday from Minneapolis.

Dr. E. B. Hitchcock will remove to his  
house on Hollis street, Nov. 1st.

Mr. and Mrs. Walter H. Barker have  
returned from Bethlehem, N. H.

Rev. George A. Hood occupied the pulpit  
in the Eliot church, Sunday.

A chorus choir has been organized by  
the young people of the Channing church.

Mr. Samuel Hano has leased his house  
on Centre street and removes soon to Boston.

Mr. and Mrs. Ralph Coolidge, Jr., and  
children, sailed for Havre yesterday from  
New York.

Mr. and Mrs. Andrew S. March of  
Bellevue street are receiving congratulations.

Mr. and Mrs. Edward Bliss removed to  
Brighton, this week, where they have built  
a very attractive residence.

The attention of those interested in  
Art Study is called to the advertisement of  
Leland Seminary in another column.

Owing to the illness of Miss Howard,  
the "At Home" of Mr. and Mrs. John K.  
Taylor will be postponed until Wednesday,  
Nov. 23rd and 30th.

There will be a musical and dramatic  
entertainment given in the basement of the  
Church of Our Lady, next Thursday even-  
ing, to commence at 8 o'clock.

Mr. and Mrs. James Converse are in  
town this week. After a short stay they  
go to New York for a few weeks and from  
there depart for Mr. Converse's ranch.

Cards are out for the wedding of Miss  
Maria Welch of this city and Mr. Marcus  
Morton of Andover. The ceremony takes  
place in Grace church at 10 o'clock, Oct. 26.

Mr. H. R. Mandell has taken the Brown  
house on Nonantum street and will return  
there Nov. 1st. He has bought a lot of Mr.  
Jas. Stevenson on Hunnewell hill and will  
build at once.

The first meeting of the Unitarian Club  
was held last evening. The address on  
"The Increased Activity of Laymen in the  
Church," was delivered by Rev. B. R.  
Bullock of Concord.

The services at the Immanuel Baptist  
church next Sunday will be appropriate  
for the celebration of the discovery of  
America. Morning worship with sermon by  
Mr. Merrill, the pastor, at 10:45 o'clock.

A memorial service in honor of the  
late Seth K. Harwood, under the auspices  
of Dalhouse Lodge, F. & A. M., and  
Newton Lodge, I. O. O. F., will be held in  
Grace church, Sunday afternoon, Oct. 30, at  
3 o'clock.

A fair will be held at Miss Williston's  
home, Oct. 28th and 29th. There will be  
the usual fancy articles and refreshments,  
and friends are invited not only to attend,  
but to provide whatever their generosity  
may dictate.

The Eliot church clock was shrouded in  
darkness Saturday and Sunday evenings  
and impossible to tell the time. The difficulty  
was with the electric lighting fixtures  
and as a consequence the dials were  
not illuminated.

Miss Agnes Maud Williams, daughter  
of Mr. G. H. Williams of Jefferson street,  
died Wednesday after a long and painful  
illness. The funeral services will be held  
(Friday) evening at 7 o'clock at her  
father's.

On next Sunday morning Rev. D. H.  
Ela, D. D., of the Boston City Missionary  
Society will preach at the Methodist church.  
At 7:30 p. m. Rev. Dillon Bronson will  
preach and Mr. Chas. Burgher and Mrs.  
Brannen will sing.

Miss Estelle Marshall and Mr. Lewis  
Jordan of New Gloucester, Me., were  
married yesterday afternoon at the resi-  
dence of Mr. and Mrs. J. S. Merrill,  
Franklin street. The bride was attended  
by her cousins, Misses Lizzie and Helen  
Seavers, Misses Annie and Carrie and  
Master Edward Merrifield of Brooklyn,  
N. Y. Only the relatives and intimate  
friends were present. A reception followed  
the ceremony, Paxton catering. At its  
close the newly wedded couple departed  
on a tour. They will reside at New Gloucester,  
Me.

Big tennis stories were told at the  
dinner of the Inter-Club Tennis League  
Young's Hotel Saturday evening. President  
Harry A. Flanigan sat at the head of the  
table and all those who sat about him  
were conspicuously prominent in the  
league's efforts during the season. After  
dinner everyone made a speech—some  
telling how they had games others why  
they did not win. It was voted to continue  
the league next season, and to induce  
other clubs to join. Treasurer Beal  
of Waltham showed that the finances had  
been in safe hands, and Mr. Brimblecom  
gave an idea of how the work had been  
carried on. Among those present were H.  
Flinn, G. R. Eggleston, E. A. Walker,  
C. F. Young of the Waltham Club, H. H. Appin  
and J. C. Brimblecom of the Waban  
Raquet Club, H. C. Brown, A. F. Fisher  
and A. J. Wellington of the Belmont Club,  
F. W. Condon, Paul Savage, Warren Par-  
tridge and A. C. Emery, Waban Raquet  
Club; B. E. B. Mitchell and J. B. Noyes.

Mrs. Elizabeth Gowdy Baker, an artist  
whose work has been much admired by  
those who have had an opportunity of  
seeing it, is fitting up her studio in  
Brackett's block directly opposite the Public  
Library. It is understood that she will  
receive a limited number of pupils.

A Harrison & Reid torch light battalion  
was organized Monday evening, with  
these officers: Co. A, E. F. Hollis, captain;  
C. D. Stephenson, first lieutenant;  
H. C. Wiggin, second lieutenant. Co. B,  
W. E. Felton, captain; E. H. Woodworth,  
first lieutenant; A. I. Franklin, second  
lieutenant.

Music in Grace church Sunday evening:  
Provisional, "Lead us Heavenly Father,"  
Magnificat, "Praise ye the Lord," Clare  
Duet, "For His wrath endures but for a  
moment," Smart Anthem, "To thee O Country great and free,"  
Recessional, "Abide with me."

The course of eight stereopticon  
lectures on "A Tour of the Globe" to be  
delivered on successive Wednesday evenings  
at the Methodist church by Rev.  
Dillon Bronson, will commence next week  
Oct. 26th, at 7:30 p. m. Tickets for the  
course are on sale at Hubbard's drug store,  
Harrison Bros. and at the church.

Mr. J. H. Wheelock arrived home from  
London on the City of Paris, Wednesday,  
making the fastest trip on record, 5 days  
14 hrs. 24 min., the steamer breaking her  
record by 10 hrs. On the 17th  
the steamer made the highest run ever  
made by an ocean steamer, 530 miles. The  
City of Paris now holds the record of the  
fastest trip and day runs.

Rev. Francis B. Hornbrook will next  
Sunday evening at 7:30 begin a course of  
lectures in Channing church on "Religious  
Life and Thought in America." The  
subject for the first evening will be "Religious  
work for and among the natives." The  
young people who have had the instruction  
of Mr. H. B. Day, have kindly consented to  
sing at these services. All are heartily  
welcome.

The funeral of the late Isaac D. Allen  
took place from his residence, Centre street,  
Monday evening. President Dr. D. D. Elia,  
D. D., officiated and appropriate selections  
were rendered by the Eliot church quartet  
choir. The floral tributes were largely  
those of the family and near relatives.  
There was a large attendance at the service,  
including a delegation of Mr. Allen's former  
employees. The remains were interred  
in the Newton cemetery.

Capitalists in Newton and Waltham  
are reported to be interesting themselves  
in a project to establish an extensive plant  
for the manufacture of street railway cars  
in the latter city. The plan is said to con-

Have  
You  
Seen  
**SPRINGER  
BROTHERS**  
Magnificent  
Display  
Of  
**CLOAKS**  
500  
Washington St.  
Boston.

template the purchase of the small establish-  
ment at Beaver Brook, which is now in  
operation, and enlarge it and develop the  
business with a considerable capital. The  
parties interested are said to have already  
placed some of the stock of the new cor-  
poration.

Nathaniel Hewes of Waltham, an em-  
ployee of the American Watch Company,  
while on his way to visit a friend in this  
city Tuesday evening, fell in a fainting fit  
in Centre street. He was taken to the  
physician's office, and later removed to the  
police station, where he was found to be  
suffering from an attack of neuralgia of the  
heart. Dr. Carroll attended the man  
and by his orders he was removed to the  
Waltham hospital Wednesday. It is  
thought that he will recover.

The Young Ladies' Mission Society of  
Eliot church held its annual meeting Tues-  
day afternoon and elected these officers:  
Mrs. Charles Kepner, president; Miss  
Hamilton, vice-president; Miss Wise,  
secretary; Miss Emerson, treasurer. Sup-  
per was served at 2:30 o'clock, followed by  
entertainment features introducing some  
familiar historical characters which were  
very creditably impersonated by the young  
ladies. Cleopatra, Miss Belle Barnes;  
Pocahontas, Miss Cobb, and Priscilla, Miss  
Nellie Wales, were among the best of those  
built at once.

Mrs. Mary Bullens Raymond died after  
a brief illness at her home in Niehart,  
Montana, on Wednesday. She was the  
daughter of Mr. George S. Bullens of this  
city and was married in Grace church  
eight months ago. She had taken an  
active part in church work in her new  
home, and was much interested in building  
a chapel there for religious services. Miss  
Annie Baker of this city was with her  
during her illness, and her father arrived  
there two days before her death, having  
gone west for vacation trip. The news  
has been a very sad surprise to a large  
circle of friends in Newton. The remains  
will be brought here for interment.

Mrs. Estelle Marshall and Mr. Lewis  
Jordan of New Gloucester, Me., were  
married yesterday afternoon at the resi-  
dence of Mr. and Mrs. J. S. Merrill,  
Franklin street. The bride was attended  
by her cousins, Misses Lizzie and Helen  
Seavers, Misses Annie and Carrie and  
Master Edward Merrifield of Brooklyn,  
N. Y. Only the relatives and intimate  
friends were present. A reception followed  
the ceremony, Paxton catering. At its  
close the newly wedded couple departed  
on a tour. They will reside at New Gloucester,  
Me.

The funeral services will be held at  
his home on Saturday at 2:15. Friends  
are invited to attend without further  
notice, and are requested not to send  
flowers. The burial will be private.

He has fought the good fight, he has  
finished the course, he has kept the  
faith, and henceforth there is laid up for  
him in Heaven a crown of righteousness.

Death of Chas. E. Billings.  
Mr. Chas. E. Billings, one of Newton's  
best known citizens, passed away on  
Wednesday afternoon. He was born in  
Boston in 1834, his family moved to  
Newton in 1842, and Newton has been  
his home ever since. He attended the  
public schools until he was fifteen, and  
then entered the business house of  
Brewer, Stevens & Cushing, Boston. He  
remained with them several years, and  
then became a partner in the business house  
of Brewster, Stevens & Cushing, Boston. He  
remained with them until 1860, when he  
entered the firm of Jas. R. Nichols & Co. and soon became  
head of that house. After the Boston fire  
the name of the firm was changed to Billings,  
Clapp & Co., and thus it remains today.

For many years Mr. Billings has been  
a director of the Newton National Bank  
and a trustee of the Newton Savings  
Bank. He has been a prominent member  
of Eliot church for nearly forty years,  
and was superintendent of the Sunday  
school for three years. He was chairman  
of the building committee of the  
new Eliot church. He has been a generous  
giver all his life, and his name has  
been given to the roll of nearly every benevo-  
lent project which has come before the  
people of Newton.

In 1861 he married Miss Mary Murdoch,  
who with two sons survives him.

Since the completion of the Eliot  
church he has done but little in a public  
way, owing to failing health, but has  
spent much of his time quietly and  
happily in his beautiful home on Franklin  
street. A fortnight ago he had an  
attack of neuralgia of the heart from  
which he did not rally, although he  
suffered but little during the past few  
days. About six o'clock Wednesday  
afternoon he had a renewal of the attack  
and passed away quietly a few minutes  
later.

The funeral services will be held at  
his home on Saturday at 2:15. Friends  
are invited to attend without further  
notice, and are requested not to send  
flowers. The burial will be private.

He has fought the good fight, he has  
finished the course, he has kept the  
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him in Heaven a crown of righteousness.

Newton Lower Falls.

Mr. C. H. Spring has finished the  
contract for erecting electric light poles  
through Wellesley. The wires are now  
being strung.

A lecture course will open at the M. E.  
church Monday evening, Oct. 31st. The  
program includes some very eloquent  
and talented speakers.

Rev. G. S. Chadbourne, D. D., presiding  
Elder of the North Boston District, will  
preach in the Methodist church on Friday  
evening, Oct. 21st. The public are invited.  
A quarterly conference will be held at the  
conclusion of the preaching service.

The Republican campaign opened with a  
boom here, Wednesday evening. The  
enthusiasm was great, the firing of two  
Republican campaign flags, and a display  
at Freeman Hall, which was filled to its  
utmost. The Auburndale drum corps and  
a number of members of the Harrison &  
Reid Club with torches paraded the streets  
and greatly enlivened the occasion. The  
speakers were Samuel Powers and A. A.  
Carleton.

A party of gentlemen while out on  
horseback riding on Wednesday morning  
met with an accident, passing through  
opposite Mr. Lyons' residence, one of the  
horses became frightened by a milk train  
and kicked another horse mounted by another  
party, in such a manner as to break the  
joint of the left leg. Officer Mitchell  
was called on to shoot

## CITY GOVERNMENT.

ANOTHER HEARING ON WEST NEWTON TELEPHONE POLES.

Both branches of the city council met Monday night. In the board of aldermen all the members were present and Mayor Hibbard presided. The minutes of the last meeting were read and approved.

Geo. H. Osborn was granted an honorable discharge from No. 7 hose and Stephen Morgan was appointed his successor.

The warrant for the coming election was read and ordered published.

The report of the city almoner for the last quarter was presented \$2,887.27 was expended, leaving a balance of \$2,575.68 on hand.

A report of the patients cared for since Jan. 1, at the Cottage Hospital was presented and filed.

Several remonstrances against sewer assessments were received and referred to the sewer committee.

Mr. Otis Petree set a communication regarding the deed from the town of Newton to Willard Marcy of the old schoolhouse property, dated Jan. 11, 1855. An effort was made to perfect the title in 1888, but two of the boundaries read repeatedly 79 instead of 175 feet and 170 instead of 175 feet, as in the original deed. The land had been sold to Mr. Haggerty and he wished the city to correct the deed. Referred to the city solicitor.

The school committee invited the city council to be present at the Drill Hall at 11 a. m. on Friday, for the exercises in honor of Discovery Day, and Chas. Ward Post invited them to lunch in the Post Hall at 1 p. m. Both invitations were accepted.

Mrs. Mary Lang sent in a remonstrance against sewer assessments on Cabot street.

The committee on resolutions appointed at the Langford meeting asked that some evening be designated on which they could appear and present the resolutions and such reasons in support of them as they thought possible.

Mayor Hibbard said it would be better to make it a public meeting.

Alderman Hyde suggested that all parties, both those who favored the moving of the tracks and those who opposed it be invited to appear, and Wednesday evening, Oct. 26, in the upper hall, was appointed.

Alderman Churchill read a remonstrance against any removal of the railroad tracks, on the ground that it would unsettle values, and signed by E. W. Redpath and some fifty others, from Newtonville. The remonstrants were granted a hearing on Oct. 16th, the same date as those in favor of the change.

Alderman Harbach presented the plans of the city engineer for sewerage assessments on Hollis, Pembroke, Nonantum, Hunnewell avenue and other streets.

Alderman Hyde presented a petition from 264 parents of children attending the Hyde school, calling attention to the dangerous condition of the building and asking that it be put in proper order.

A petition from Lasell Seminary for license to put up a building 24x40 feet for storage purposes, off Seminary avenue, was received. Mr. Bradon was present and said that Myrtle avenue had been closed and he had built a fence upon it some five years ago, leaving a foot way for pedestrians. He had been given a paper where the adjacent property owners had signed a request to have the street closed. The building would be used for the storage of screens, double windows, etc., and it was about the only place on the Seminary grounds where it would not be conspicuous.

\$600 was appropriated to pay the expenses of the celebration of Discovery Day.

The chief of fire department was ordered to have such apparatus as the fire committee should determine to take part in the parade.

Mrs. I. C. Pettigrew asked for license to build stable on Auburn street.

Property owners in the vicinity of junction of Chestnut, Homer and Fuller streets asked for a fire alarm signal station at that point.

Jess Stevenson and others asked to have Willard street from Hunnewell avenue to Hunnewell Terrace, accepted as a public street, 45 feet wide.

Geo. Leonard was granted license to build greenhouse 24 by 38 feet and 20 by 10 feet on Mt. Ida street.

John Morgan asked for sewer on private way off Cook street.

The Newton & Boston Street Railway Co. asked for concrete sidewalks on Walnut street in front of their car-house and property.

Residents on Temple street asked to have the gutters paved from Prospect street to Mr. Dow's estate.

John Beal was granted a license to build wagon shed 12' by 12 and 20 by 8 feet on Washington street, Ward Two.

Thomas F. Veno gave notice of intention to build house 32 by 28 feet on Dalby street.

J. N. Ballantyne was granted license to put out a flag on Chapel street from telephone pole to fire alarm pole.

Louis F. Vachon asked for license to establish a shooting gallery in White's block, Station street.

Valley Stanley asked for license to build stable 20 by 30 on Valley street.

Elbridge Devine asked for license to build stable 26 by 30 feet on Winchester street.

H. M. Bunker was granted license for parade of drum corps, and a similar license was granted to the J. R. Leesons Drum Corps.

Alderman Sprague presented petitions from drivers of engines and hose reels for an increase of pay. The Water Board was authorized to lay 1271 feet of water pipe on Hillside street, Hillside avenue, Beacon and Chestnut streets, at an expense of \$2,315.

The Street Light Committee through Alderman Churchill, reported in favor of the following street lamps and they were ordered: 1 on Avon place, Berkeley, Boylston, Nonantum and Prince streets, and 2 on Curve and Prospect streets, Eliot avenue, Henshaw court and Hunnewell Terrace.

M. G. Crane and others asked for concrete sidewalks.

One motion of Alderman Wilson \$2000 was transferred from the appropriation for sidewalks, bath house and curbing, to the miscellaneous department.

## TELEPHONE POLES.

The West Newton hill telephone pole bearing came up again, and this time the

objection is to poles on Chestnut, Highland and Temple streets.

Mr. Alderman represented the telephone company and said every man in the company's employ had made an attempt to meet the objections of the people on West Newton hill, who wanted telephones, but did not want poles, but so far with little success.

Rev. Mr. Patrick, Mr. Geo. A. Frost and Mr. E. C. Burrage protested against poles on Highland street, and Mr. Geo. Davis against poles on Temple street.

Alderman Hyde asked if the Telephone company were not burying their wires in Brookline.

Mr. Alderman said they were to bury

about one mile of cables and wires on certain streets, which would cost them \$20,000 and they also expected to ask for permission to bury some in Newton, the expense of which would be \$30,000.

L. V. Hinckle who asked for license for a pool table was given leave to withdraw, as was petitioner "for street lamp on Pearl street."

On motion of Alderman Wilson \$1200 was transferred from appropriation for interest on temporary loans to that for Almshouse expenses and repairs.

\$300 was appropriated for use of City Solicitor.

The City Treasurer was authorized to borrow \$25,000 in anticipation of this year's taxes, and give the note of the city therefor, payable in one year.

\$91,235 was appropriated for city expenses in November.

Property owners on Edinboro and Watertown streets objected to having pipes stored on the city lot at the corner of those streets, and also to the widening of Edinboro street unless it was of uniform width.

The rates of fare for hackney carriages were reported and established as 25 cents for each passenger for any distance within 3-1/2 miles of a mile from any station, between 7 a. m. and 9 p. m., and 25 cents for every half mile additional, and 50 cents between 9 p. m. and 7 a. m. Also \$1.50 per hour for depot carriages and \$2.00 per hour for landaus for the first two hours, and \$1.50 for each additional hour thereafter. It was recommended that owners of carriages have cards printed with rates thereon and put up in their carriages and also small maps showing distances. These are maximum prices and there is no rule against charging less than these prices.

The Telephone Co. were given leave to withdraw for poles on Highland and Temple streets.

On motion of Alderman Hyde flags were ordered displayed and bells rung as usual on holidays, and the City Hall closed on Discovery day.

T. G. Woodman was granted license for billiard and pool table.

Edward Lees was also granted license for billiard table.

L. Mayo's petition for private stable on Berkeley street came up; Alderman Wilson objected, as the stable was not placed where it was understood that it would be when Mr. Mayo bought the lot, and all the abutters objected to its present location, which would also damage the tennis courts. The cellar had been dug and work on stable had already begun before the license was asked for. The matter was referred to the license committee.

Alderman Hyde presented a communication in regard to watering streets. Alderman Coffin asked if the petitioner objected to the watering, and Alderman Hyde replied that he wanted less bill and more water.

The board then went into executive session.

## THE MINISTERS' INSTITUTE.

## PROMINENT UNITARIANS AT THE SESSION IN THIS CITY.

The biennial session of the Ministers' Institute, composed chiefly of Unitarian clergymen, opened Monday evening in the Chauncy church. The large auditorium was well filled, and the representation of ministers number about 100, including many prominent divines from various sections of the country. Among others were:

Rev. N. E. Boyd of Portland, Me., Rev. Mr. Lynam of Andover, N. H., Rev. E. Hale of Boston, Rev. T. B. Forbus of Chicago, Ill., Revs. Arthur S. Graves and G. W. Kent of Worcester, Rev. Carl G. Horst of Pittsfield, Mass., Rev. J. C. Kimball of Hartford, Ct., Rev. Watariki Kitashimo of Cambridge, Rev. Alfred Manchester of Providence, R. I., Rev. H. G. Stebbins of San Francisco, Cal., Rev. Mary G. Leggett of Green Harbor, Rev. V. E. Southworth of Union City, Pa., Rev. S. R. Calthrop of Syracuse, N. Y., Rev. J. M. Leighton of Woburn, N. H., Rev. Henry F. Wade of Newburg, N. H., Rev. C. E. St. John of Pittsburg, Pa., Rev. C. E. Vinal of Lebanon, N. H., Rev. J. L. Phalen of Brattleboro, Vt., Rev. A. C. Nickerson of Exeter, N. H., Rev. J. M. Jackson of Concord, N. H., Rev. Dr. Horatio Stebbins of San Francisco delivered the opening sermon, speaking upon "Certain Parallels Between Zoroastrianism and Christianity." He said the more knowledge imparted and derived of nature, the finer the conception of the supernatural, and the more knowledge of man, the clearer the knowledge of God. The conflict of religion with knowledge, in minds that cannot appreciate the knowledge, is the centre of disturbance in our times. Jesus saw that the conflict between experience and new knowledge was inevitable before this bursting forth of the full truth. The Son of Man knows the difference between science and religion. The former concerns causes, and the latter methods. The great pinch comes in teaching men the divine order in the development of truth.

Man has been alert for a thousand years and has just begun to understand the power of the world. The reason is that truth presents itself only as his mind is prepared to receive it. The people of the primal time had no use for the eight day clock, and the magnetic telegraph would have only served to have increased Job's discomfiture. The minister is the type of the race. The progress and development of religion is concurrent with the Son of Man in this day. The fault is not in truth but in man, and happy is the man who has no conflict with the past. The lively discussions concerning beliefs and creeds are after all little more than a comparison of errors. The attempt to reduce religion to the point of scientific exactness must always fail.

The exercises of the session Tuesday began at 10:30 o'clock. The speakers were Prof. A. V. W. Jackson of Columbia College and Prof. J. P. Peters, D. D.

Prof. A. V. W. Jackson of Columbia College presented the opening paper, Tuesday morning, speaking of characteristics of the Persian religion. He described the idea that the Persians entertain concerning the future world, and their belief that in the hereafter there will meet in a vast assembly hall, where the cloaks will fall from the shoulder of the wicked, and the good will stand re-

vealed through the power and discerning attributes of the Father of men. Every evildoer will be depicted as the black sheep in the flock.

To reach the full glory of the future state, the speaker said, the belief was that there were stages of development toward purity, culminating finally in the ideal heavenly state, to which the Persians allude as a condition where one will appear to be walking through warm milk. After Prof. Jackson's paper, Prof. G. P. Peters, D. D., spoke at length on the higher criticism on the palms.

HOW A CITY SHOULD TAKE CARE OF ITS POOR.

The session of the Ministers' Institute, Tuesday evening, was largely attended. The exercises opened with singing by a double quartet, followed by prayer by Rev. Francis B. Hornbrook.

Prof. Francis G. Peabody, D. D., of Harvard University, was then introduced, and delivered a very interesting paper, his topic being, "How ought a City to Take Care of Its Poor?"

He commenced by saying that in American cities there was no clear principle of relief for the poor. The municipal system, he added, is not in vogue in this country.

Americans, like the English, distrust the methods of outdoor relief, and the poorhouse test is applied to defend the community from the pauper.

In some American cities, continued Prof. Peabody, the plan of the Associated Charities has been introduced, with some measure of success.

The German system of relief for the poor, I think, is the most consistent with right-minded citizenship and Christianity.

How does a German city deal with its poor? For example, I will take the city of Dresden in Saxony. The population of Dresden in 1890 was 276,000. The Elberfeld system went into effect there in 1880. It provides for the relief of the poor through the administration of a single salaried official who has a seat in the board of aldermen. This superintendent of poor relief is a trained expert. He is assisted by a committee of fifteen, made up of members of the city council and citizens, and the committee thus disposed is similar to our board of overseers of the poor, but differing from it in having the expert at the head instead of at the foot.

Under the direction of the committee comes the enrollment of friendly visitors, made familiar to us in the plan of the Associated Charities.

The visitors in Germany are, however, men, the services of women not being utilized as in this country.

The cases under the Elberfeld system are assigned by the districting of the town, and new visitors are only enrolled when it becomes necessary to subdivide the districts, owing to increase in the number of cases requiring relief.

This division by space or districts is the only thorough system by which a city or town may make a certain person responsible for the cases in one section.

The German system is compulsory, and calls the most competent persons in each city and town into its service.

The selection of those who compose the visiting committee are made with great care, and the persons selected are initiated into office with various degrees of honor.

It is essential that each visitor combine humanity with firmness and the interests of the poor with the interests of the town or city it represents.

It is interesting to note that the system has provided cheap fares for poor children, recreation places and other legislation in the interests of the poor classes.

In connection with it, it is the custom to provide homes for orphans. It is done systematically, thoroughly, municipally. There are some poor houses that may possess somewhat of the features of home and home influences, but generally speaking there is no life so pernicious, especially for girls, as life in an institution.

The system provides a place for the work of private charities. Among the private societies in Dresden is one which gives temporary help to the poor. Another deals with the chronic poor.

A society for the relief of beggars dispatches reports to the city or town poor bureau, where the records of all cases are kept and where information of the character of applicants for aid is always available.

The society for the relief of beggars sends the statement of the applicant to the bureau, where it is investigated, the volunteer visitor in the district, if necessary, visiting the home of the applicant to investigate the report.

This system of relief of the poor in German cities and towns does not mean the abolition of poverty, but it prevents the possibility of an unknown case of privation even in a city like Dresden.

The faults of the system are the faults of human nature. Some men are too kind to be discreet, some too cold and hard to be just.

The chief value of the Elberfeld system is in educating the people in caring for the poor.

Is the German system applicable to American cities? Perhaps not, in the case of a city dominated by a ring where appointments of visitors may be influenced by political considerations.

It would not be applicable in a city where there was a manifest lack of public spirit. It has been said of the German system that what there was good in it was due to good citizenship.

In this country the Associated Charities wait for volunteer visitors. Why not district the city or town and assign the blocks and spaces to those deemed most competent for the work?

Few good citizens, I think, would refuse to do the specific work of looking out for, say, five or six families in a section assigned to their care.

Compulsory municipal service might be successfully applied in many American cities and towns. There are two things, certainly, that judicious charity can accomplish—the education of the prosperous to the responsibility of citizenship, and the prevention of the existence of unknown cases of need.

The town under such a system would be free from the abuses of institutions, its charity poor would be happy and contented, and the underserving poor would seek the other place of refuge.

The citizens of such a town who enrolled themselves in the work of caring for the poor would be doing what thousands of German citizens are doing every day in their own country.

Not Enthusiastic. Charlie—"May I announce our engagement at once?" Clara—"Not yet. Perhaps both of us may be able to do better."—New York Herald.

Jack—"Come with me to the theatre this evening, Tom?" Tom—"But you're going to take Alice Murray." Jack—"Yes, and her aunt?"—Kate Field's Washington.

Not a Question of Age. "All the girls wear them?" "Do you still call yourself a girl?" "Why not? My husband is still one of the boys, though my senior by twenty years."—Life.

Terms made known at sale.

ANDREW B. POTTER, Assignee of said Mortgage.

Newton, October 3, 1892.

NOTHING ON EARTH WILL MAKE HENSLEY LIKE SHERIDAN'S CONDITION POWDER

**NEWTON TARIFF REFORM CLUB.****The Tariff is a Tax.**

Every person interested in the subject of the Tariff, is cordially invited to take part in the discussions carried on in this column. Respectful consideration will be given to inquiries, criticisms, and communications of every sort, whether coming from Tariff Reformers, Free Traders or High Protectionists. Address Secretary of the Tariff Reform Club, Newton Centre, Mass.

**HON. J. B. SARGENT.****OF NEW HAVEN, ON PROTECTION, AS APPLIED TO METALS AND HARDWARE.**

After an active experience of about five years in the manufacture of hardware, and very soon after the beginning of the late war, I built quite a large manufacturing establishment in New Haven. After the war was over I had time to think of the possible future of the business. I asked myself, What if the people of this country should get tired of allowing manufacturers a protection of from thirty-five to one hundred per cent, and should stop doing so? What then would our great factories and machinery be worth? But as I had been taught, and accepted as true, the doctrine that all the people would sink to utter ruin and starvation if there should be any considerable approach toward free trade, I concluded that Congress, the representative of the people, would do nothing to sink the people, and in any event, as we were all in the same boat, we should sink or float together. Still, the more I thought upon the subject, the more I could not see why the people should be much interested in paying us manufacturers from thirty-five to one hundred per cent, more for goods made by us, than the foreign price; especially as the great West and South could pay in exports of produce of their own raising. The more I thought and the more I studied the New York Tribune, the more I saw danger ahead, if I should be compelled to compete with what the Tribune calls "the free trade pauper labor of Europe." I knew that free trade England was our severest competitor; but I also knew that we got but very little emigration from the manufacturing districts of England, compared with that of the manufacturing districts of high tariff Germany. That looked as though the "pauperism" was in the high tariff country, rather than in the free trade country. As I looked into the matter I could not make the Tribune's high tariff doctrines tally with what I knew to be facts.

**VICTIMS OF A METAL OLIGARCHY.**

The necessities of business seemed to require an unusual increase in our factory buildings and machinery, but before enlarging I concluded to investigate in Europe for myself. I spent four months of each of the years 1873 and 1875 in Europe, and looked up the protective theory with my own eyes, in the light of my own experience and observation as a merchant, and especially as a manufacturer. I became thoroughly convinced that, instead of having been so many years a genteel and aristocratic pauper, living and prospering upon the charities of the people, I really had been one of the deluded and oppressed victims of the Pennsylvania, Ohio and Lake Superior coal and metal oligarchy, who, in order to pile up illegitimate wealth, had so managed Congress as to acquire, through high tariffs, substantially a monopoly of supplying us with coal and metals, and at a price very largely in excess of the prices paid by our foreign competitors. But in order to increase the demand for their coals and metals at the prices they fix, they also, by tariff protection, try to shut out all hardware not made from their metals; not that they care anything for our (the manufacturers) good, only so far as we can be used to enrich them. I saw why this great monopoly, aided by the wool growers, always stands ready to throw the vote of the half-educated workingmen under their control against tariff reform. They rob us manufacturers at wholesale, and allow us to sell the products at retail. They take over sixty per cent on pig iron from us founders, and allow us to rob the buyers of our hardware of from twenty-five to forty-five per cent, whenever we can combine to keep up prices, so that they feel tolerably secure in their monopoly of supplying the metal in nearly all the hardware used in this country. I found that our woollen goods manufacturers sustain about the same relations with the wool growers that the metal goods manufacturers do with the producers of metals. The wool growers robbing the manufacturers of woollen goods, and permitting the woollen goods manufacturers to rob the people, I, continue to take the New York Tribune, partly for its many good qualities as a family newspaper, and partly to continue to see what preposterous nonsense, in defense of a degenerate, hoary-headed and selfish old fallacy, people who will not think for themselves can be made to accept and believe.

The iron rolling mill association limit the price below which no member shall sell wrought iron in the condition in which it comes from the mills. But the rolling mill owners can work up their own product into manufactured goods and be able to undercut manufacturers who are not iron makers. Four per cent, on the whole manufacture of a certain article of wrought iron goods of large sale and universal use is paid to certain iron rolling mills of Pennsylvania monthly in cash to keep them out of the manufacture of the article. They could afford to sell the manufactured goods at a less price per pound than that at which the iron associations, backed by the United States government, allow us to buy the iron. I alluded to this particular case because I am one of the small manufacturers of the goods who pay that "blood money," but as we all put ten per cent, extra upon our price to the people, we manufacturers can stand this "protection" if the people insist. Free trade would not only enable the rolling mills to do a steady and fairly profitable business for home consumption and for export, but would be a check to syndicates and monopolies in their attempts to limit production and tyrannically keep prices unnaturally and unnecessarily high.

**CURIOSITIES OF THE LEAD DUTIES.** Foreign lead pays a duty of two cents per pound. Foreign lead of the best quality can be laid down in the Atlantic ports for one and a half cents per pound, duty not paid. The duty is two cents per pound, or more than one hundred per cent. This high duty was put upon lead to enrich the bonanza silver miners, lead being the residuum of the smelting of silver ores. The bonanza Crosses are not satisfied with the government taking their silver off their hands at

above the market prices of the world, to stack it up as fast as it can be mined and smelted, in needless coin worth eighty-four cents to the dollar; but the government must do more for them, they must have two cents per pound protection on their lead, and so every man in the country who paints his house or fence pays two cents extra for paint and for his paint, because the silver miners may display and riot in great wealth. Every piece of lead pipe or sheet lead we are charged for by the poor plumber, every bullet or shot used by the hunter, pays two cents per pound to the bonanza.

**THE MAIN-STAYS OF MONOPOLY.**

Those that cling to and are the main-stays of the system are: First, the owners of mines, who got a royalty on the product taken out. These property owners are not obliged to be at the expense of a mining or manufacturing plant, or at a loss in consequence of wear of machinery by use or waste by idleness. They are the nobility of the land, and receive their royalties for the right to education and other mineral ores and oil—often more than their price in foreign lands mine and delivered to the vessel's side. They have their associations and combinations, by which to limit the product and keep up the price, and the United States government protects them in it. Protection enriches them. They are the bottom combination in coal, metals and metal goods. "They sow not, neither do they spin."

The next step upward is the combination of miners and smelters and furnace men, including most of the railroads of Pennsylvania and New Jersey, arbitrarily limiting the product, and thereby fixing prices. Woe be to the rash private coal miner who dares to mine and attempts to sell to market a greater amount than his allotment, or undersell the combination price. His coal will no longer be carried to market till penalty is paid, and new promises made for his future good behavior. We have the Western Pig Iron Association and the Eastern Pig Iron Association, and for many years have had the Ingot Copper Association and Syndicate, happily now apparent corpses, but probably to be resurrected as soon as a good demand for copper appears. We also have the Western Iron Rolling Mill Association and the Eastern Iron Rolling Mill Association and the American Iron and Steel Association, all banded together for the same purposes, to regulate Congress, limit supply and keep up prices. The Western Association controls the country west of the Allegheny Mountains, and the Eastern Association controls the country east of those mountains. The American Iron and Steel Association spreads its benevolence all over the United States.

**Congressman WILLIAMS.**

To the editor of the GRAPHIC:

I have been much amused by the contributions from the Republican Club of Newtonville attacking Congressman Williams, they are so puérile in character. They cannot deny that he is the first man we have had to represent us at Washington for many years. We have had mere partisans, who did what they were told to do, but who were never heard from after they got to Washington, although we were told that they were "strong on committee work." There has been no need of such an apology for Mr. Williams, for the excellent work he has done at Washington is known to every newspaper reader. His fight against free silver was in marked contrast to the action of our Republican Congressmen.

Now what can Gen. Draper do if he is elected? He will be "strong on committee work," we suppose, especially in favor of an increase of tariff taxation in favor of the many manufacturing enterprises in which his wealth is invested, but he does not profess to be a public speaker, and will merely add one more to the Republican majority, to vote blindly for free silver laws or any other legislation the managers may dictate. Mr. Carnegie is reported to have given \$100,000 to the Republican campaign fund, out of a lively remembrance of past favors and expectation of future ones. Gen. Draper is known to be in full sympathy with him and can probably be depended on to help Mr. Carnegie get the money back again out of the pockets of the American people.

Have not the Carnegies and the Drapers and their friends taxed the people sufficiently? INDEPENDENT.

**MAYOR HIBBARD DECLINES****TO ACCEPT A THIRD NOMINATION FOR MAYOR.**

West Newton, Mass., Oct., 17th, To E. W. Converse and other petitioners, Newton, Mass.

Gentlemen:—I regret that I cannot possibly consider your request and permit you to propose my re-election as Mayor of the city of Newton.

Experience during the past two years has proven to me conclusively that to retain my health, I must give up either my official duties or my own private business.

I trust my friends and fellow citizens will believe that I most highly appreciate their generous endorsement of my efforts, and the honor conferred in kindly offering to present my name again.

Thanking each and all sincerely, I remain,

Yours with much respect,  
HERMON E. HIBBARD.

I was so much troubled with catarrh it seriously affected my voice. One bottle of El's Cream Balm did the work. My voice is fully restored.—B. F. Liepner, A. M., Pastor of the Olivet Baptist Church, Philadelphia, Pa.

An Ophiodady was so frightened by a snake that her glossy black hair turned white as snow. It was soon turned to its original color by Hall's Hair Renewer.

Don't commit suicide on account of your "incurable" blood disease. The sensible thing for you to do is to take Ayer's Sarsaparilla. If that fails, why, then—keep on trying, and it will not fail. The trouble is, people get discouraged too soon. "Try, try, try again."

A damsels of twelve who dislikes boys wrote an essay upon them, in which she said, "If I had my way, half the boys in the world would be girls and the other half would be dolls."—Modern Society.

**Catarrh in the Head.** Is undoubtedly a disease of the blood, and as such a relapsing blood purifier can effect a perfect cure. Hood's Sarsaparilla is the best blood-purifier, and it has cured many very severe cases of catarrh. It gives an appetite and builds up the whole system.

**Cure Yourself.** Don't pay large doctor's bills. The best medical book published, 100 pages, elegant colored plates, will be sent you on receipt of three-cent stamp to pay postage. Address A. P. Ordway & Co., Boston, Mass.

**Children Cry for Pitcher's Castoria.****PROTECTION COLUMN.****PROTECTION AND RECIPROCITY.**

A REPLY TO WM. LLOYD GARRISON BY ALBERT CLARK.

To the Editor of the Newton Graphic:

If you will kindly allow space I would like to reply to Mr. Wm. Lloyd Garrison's article on "Republican Reciprocity" in the GRAPHIC of Oct. 4.

He says protection "means the restriction of international trade," and in saying this he ignores a cardinal principle of protection, which is to promote all non-competitive trade.

He says the reciprocity which we now enjoy "was not dreamt of by the framers of the McKinley bill." There were a good many framers of that bill, but if he refers to Mr. McKinley, let me show his mistake. The Republican platform of 1888, in its tariff plank drawn by Mr. McKinley, declared for "such revision of the tariff laws as will tend to check imports of such articles as are produced by our people, the production of which gives employment to our labor, and release from import duties those articles of foreign production except luxuries the like of which cannot be produced at home."

Now this is the essential principle of protection. It protects both production and consumption. It is the foundation for the treaties that have been built upon it. It says to Brazil: "You produce flour, machinery and many other articles that we do not, and we do not. We produce flour, machinery and many other articles that you do not. We desire your specialties and you desire ours. Let us exchange on fair terms. We will admit your goods free of duty if you will admit ours."

Here was a proposition which offered mutual advantage and no disadvantage. It is fair trade. Behold how different it is from free trade. Free trade makes no discrimination between goods. It gives those which we do not need equal access to our markets with those which we need. If a yard of cotton can be produced in China on machinery precisely like that at Fall River, which is speeded up as high and run from day until dark seven days in the week, by patient, ingenious toilers who are glad to accept ten or fifteen cents a day, and which cotton cloth it would cost less than four mills a yard to transport to New York, free trade would admit that cloth without hindrance, even though it would close every mill in Fall River, nay in the United States, or bring down the wages and conditions of American labor to the Chinese level.

But fair trade, on the contrary, would say to China, "We will admit your tea free of duty, because we do not grow tea but desire it; we cannot, however, admit your cottons until you will first pay into the treasury of the United States a sum equal to the money that you save by not paying for labor what we pay here." Was there ever a more reasonable position?

Such a policy is not calculated to restrict any kind of trade between nations that is desirable; it promotes such trade and every one can now see that under the operations of the McKinley tariff, our exports and imports are both larger than before. There has been a falling off in the imports of competing goods, or, in cases where there has not, the foreign export prices have been reduced by the amount of the duties. In such cases the duty is not a tax upon the American consumer even though he buys the foreign article. There has also been a revival of productive industry in nearly all lines in this country, and on so large a scale that domestic competition keeps down the price, so here again the duty fails to be a tax. The advantage to the country is that we produce the goods we consume, employ domestic labor instead of foreign labor, keep our money at home instead of sending it abroad, and thus make a market for our farm products more than twenty times greater than if the same quantities of goods were manufactured for us in foreign lands.

Mr. Garrison says the "privileged classes favored monopolies and corrupt politicians." What endearing terms our friends use, are now sounding grotesque by reason of the "removal of the sugar duties, the long free list and the lower prices of goods." Well, why not? Protectionists lauded the new tariff for precisely these reasons two years ago, but Mr. Garrison and his friends denied the facts and probabilities, and swept the country by a three weeks' campaign of unexampled prevarication. To-day, happily for us, the facts can no longer be denied. What we said would happen is transpiring every day, and all that is left to the opposite school is to attempt a further deception, though perhaps they are sincere in this, by calling every abolition or reduction of duty "a free trade feature." Here again they display persistent blindness to the distinction between a free trade tariff and a protection tariff. It is just as much the policy of protection to take off duties as it is to put them on, the principle being to discriminate between what we can and what we cannot produce in adequate quantities, and the object being to benefit both production and consumption.

But Mr. Garrison says "the things we want and must have are in England, Canada, Germany and France, much more than in South American Republics and dependencies." It would be interesting to have him name them. If he can name any kind that we cannot produce in commercial quantities, I will agree that we should admit it free of duty. But he names the products of fields, mines and hills while our own people can supply in abundance. I should say we ought not to give people who are not us, who pay no taxes, our local taxes, who have no payment due to our flag, and who have no interest that are always alien and often hostile to ours, an equal chance with our own people in our own market, or rather a better chance, in so far as they have any advantage over us in the conditions of production.

But Mr. Garrison says "the things we want and must have are in England, Canada, Germany and France, much more than in South American Republics and dependencies." It would be interesting to have him name them. If he can name any kind that we cannot produce in commercial quantities, I will agree that we should admit it free of duty. But he names the products of fields, mines and hills while our own people can supply in abundance. I should say we ought not to give people who are not us, who pay no taxes, our local taxes, who have no payment due to our flag, and who have no interest that are always alien and often hostile to ours, an equal chance with our own people in our own market, or rather a better chance, in so far as they have any advantage over us in the conditions of production.

All the leading nations of the world except Great Britain have become strongly protective. What kind of business management would it be for us to admit their goods to our markets, not needing them, when they will not admit ours to their markets?

I sometimes illustrate free trade by the figure of two boys swapping similar jack-knives, in which transaction there is small chance for either to be benefited, and both may be cheated; and I liken protection and reciprocity, or fair trade, to the farmer exchanging his wool with the manufacturer for his cloth, in which both are benefited and neither is cheated, unless one is given protection and the other is not, as some of Mr. Garrison's associates propose. But what shall be thought of the proposition now made to the American people to open their own markets without gaining others, and to risk, nay to invite, if not the destruction of their in-

dustries, at least a total revolution in methods and prices, which would instantly arrest the teeming prosperity of the country and throw every kind of business into confusion, doubt and distress?

ALBERT CLARKE,  
Boston, Oct. 18, 1892.

The Roxbury Latin-Newton High Game

The game played Tuesday on Cambridge Common between the Roxbury Latin and Newton High School elevens was very exciting, resulting in a tie, 18 to 18, after two halves. The elevens were evenly matched as to science and weight; but Newton played the harder game all through.

In the first half Capt. Skinner of the Roxbury eleven was severely injured, and retired in favor of Putnam, who put up a first-class game. The work of the Newton players was unusually good. Rogers, Flint, Donald and Hall distinguished themselves in individual work for Roxbury, especially Flint, whose running around the ends was of the highest class. Capt. Page, Knox, Redpath and Benedict did valiant work for the other side.

The tie will probably be played off one week from next Saturday on the same ground.

Score—Roxbury, 18; Newton, 18. Touchdowns

—Roxbury, 3; Newton, 3. Goals from touchdowns

—Roxbury, 2; Newton, 2. Safety touchdowns—Roxbury, 1.

Religious Differences.

In the greater concerns of life there are wonderful illustrations of the conflicts of opinions. There are something over 1,200,000,000 of human beings in the world. Among these are six varieties of religious belief; three of these are said by one class to be false, and by others three are said to be the true religion. And yet every religionist, every sectarian claims that he and she alone are right. What our Chinese neighbors say is "true" we say is "false." We call them "heathen"—they class us as "outsiders."

What we English speaking people think is the right and the true religion is in a startling minority in human belief or religious creed—for there are only some 350,000,000 Christians in all the world. There are some 6,000,000 Jews, and they have clung with singular persistency in all ages to their religious belief; it is seldom a Jew renounces his faith; it is more seldom that a Christian embraces Judaism. There are more than 400,000,000 people who are pagans and Mohammedans.—Detroit Free Press.

Such a policy is not calculated to restrict any kind of trade between nations that is desirable; it promotes such trade and every one can now see that under the operations of the McKinley tariff, our exports and imports are both larger than before. There has been a falling off in the imports of competing goods, or, in cases where there has not, the foreign export prices have been reduced by the amount of the duties. In such cases the duty is not a tax upon the American consumer even though he buys the foreign article. There has also been a revival of productive industry in nearly all lines in this country, and on so large a scale that domestic competition keeps down the price, so here again the duty fails to be a tax. The latter became a little impudent over the delay to which she was subjected and began a little investigation on her own account. She advanced to the lady in the mackintosh, whose head happened to be turned away, and inquired tersely:

"Can you cook?"  
The young woman turned her astonished gaze upon her of the lognette. Then she said politely:  
"I can cook. But I am not looking for a situation."—New York World.

Not Looking for a Job.

A young woman, whose distinguished carriage was hidden beneath her mackintosh, and whose well kept locks were crowned with a soft felt cap, came in to engage a cook. An elderly woman with a lognette had come for the same purpose. The latter became a little impatient over the delay to which she was subjected and began a little investigation on her own account. She advanced to the lady in the mackintosh, whose head happened to be turned away, and inquired tersely:

"Can you cook?"  
The young woman turned her astonished gaze upon her of the lognette. Then she said politely:

"I can cook. But I am not looking for a situation."—New York World.

IMPERFECT GOODS AND REMNANTS,

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## THE NEWTON GRAPHIC

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THE NEWTON TRANSCRIPT HAS BEEN CONSOLIDATED WITH THE GRAPHIC.

## THE MAYORALTY.

As was feared, Mayor Hibbard positively refuses to accept a third nomination for Mayor. His letter will be found in another column. The question now is, who will be selected as his successor. This is a matter of much more importance to Newton people than the Presidential election, even, as it has to do directly with the prosperity of the city. We need a practical business man, with enlightened views on city affairs, who will have a due regard for economy, and one who is able to take an impartial view of all questions that may come up. These are important considerations, and they should be considered before the voters yield to the personal ambition of any man who desires the honor of holding the office. The name most prominently mentioned is that of ex-Alderman Fenn, who is not a candidate, and there is doubt whether he would accept, but he would make an excellent successor to Mayor Hibbard. One great point in his favor is that as chairman of any important committee he did not exceed the appropriation, and yet more was accomplished by his committees than by others where appropriations were exceeded and a great display made over the work. Mr. Fenn is one of those quiet men who do not make great spurs but who make every effort, and those who watched his work as chairman of the highway committee were surprised at the amount accomplished, when compared with former years. He would make a strong candidate if he would accept.

The candidates for representatives are now all nominated. The Republicans present Mr. Dwight Chester, who has already served two terms with great credit, and Mr. J. H. Estabrook of Ward One, who is well known from his service in the Common Council, where he was one of the most valuable members, and he would do equally well in the legislature. Both gentlemen will sustain the high character of Newton's representatives. The Democrats have put up Mr. Samuel Shaw of Ward Five, one of the ablest of the independent citizens who have made Newton famous as the home of the original Mugwump. His chances of election will depend on whether the other two candidates receive the full party vote.

This councillor district has a normal Republican majority of 1500 but it is hoped that Newton will practically give a nearly unanimous vote for Mr. J. R. Leeson, so as to make his election certain. His opponent is Mr. Grimes of Somerville, who is making a vigorous canvass, and local pride is expected to give him a large vote in his own city. Newton should offset this as much as possible, and there are a great number of Democrats here who have already signified their intention of voting for Mr. Lee son.

THE announcement of a meeting to be addressed by Mr. Roger Wolcott, Gen. W. F. Draper and Congressman Lodge at Newton Centre next week Saturday evening, is full of interest and indicates that the Republicans are determined to carry Newton Centre. Hitherto the Ward has been regarded by both parties as so sure that no rallies have been held there, and the good people of Ward Six had almost forgotten this was presidential year.

A HEARING will be given those interested in the question of moving the railroad tracks, either for or against, at the City Hall next Wednesday evening. As some opposition has developed in Newton, judging from a remonstrance presented Monday evening, a lively hearing may be expected.

COUNCILMAN C. B. McGEE appears to be the favorite for the successor of Alderman Hyde from Ward Five. His constituents say that he is a live man and has done so much for his ward as councilman, that he has fairly earned the promotion.

It seems that rail road tracks are sometimes relocated, as the City of Lowell has just approved such action in that city.

## Something New.

The ladies will be interested to learn that A. L. Gordon & Co. of 22 and 24 Temple Place, Boston, have added to their stock a choice line of linens for embroidery, stamped exclusively with design by Mr. Walter M. Eddy of Boston and sold only by them. Opening Monday, October 24th.

## A GENEROUS GIFT.

THE NEWTON COTTAGE HOSPITAL TO HAVE A HOME FOR NURSES.

The friends of the Cottage Hospital will be rejoiced to hear that one of the most pressing needs of the Cottage Hospital is soon to be filled by the erection of a Home for Nurses, two generous Newton citizens having pledged themselves to give the money necessary for a building that will be ample for years to come.

The two gentlemen are Mr. Lucius G. Pratt of West Newton and Mr. E. W. Converse of Newton, two of the trustees, and they have already engaged the architects and the location has been selected, apart from the Hospital but in front of the laundry and offices, on the Lower Falls side of the present buildings and fronting the main drive.

The necessity for such a building has been often noted, and in his last annual report Mr. J. R. Leeson called attention to the two great advantages that would follow the erection of such a building. The training school has already done much good, the demand for nurses in Newton homes being much larger than can be supplied, and the Home will allow of every number being increased, so that in every home in Newton where sickness is liable to enter at any time, the services of a trained nurse can be secured. Such employment also brings a revenue to the Hospital, as the money received has so far more than repaid the cost of maintaining the school.

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The plans will be carefully studied and developed the coming winter and work will begin early in the spring.

## Six Illustrated Lectures.

Prof. Lyon of Harvard University will give a course of six illustrated lectures at West Newton upon Assyrian monuments and Babylonian art and literature. The first to be held in the Baptist church Wednesday, Oct. 26th at 7.45. Tickets for the course \$2.00 can be obtained at the door.

## A CARD

DR. MARY E. BATES,  
Has removed from Newton Centre to  
EXETER CHAMBERS.Boston.  
OFFICE HOURS: 11 A. M. to 3 P. M.SPECIALTIES: Heart, Lungs, Kidneys, and  
Diseases of Women.

## MARRIED.

SMITH—AT Cambridge, Oct. 17, at the  
home of the bride, Miss Maude Smith of Cam  
bridge and Edward C. Smith, formerly of Newton.HECKMOTT—FRANKLIN—At Danvers, Oct.  
17, William D. Heckmott and Carrie Louise  
Franklin of Newton.MCNALEY—FEGAN—At Newton Oct. 13, Martin  
H. McNauley and Catherine Fegan.TAYLOR—HUSHER—At Auburndale, Oct. 12,  
Woodford Taylor and Wilhelmina Husher.MCANLEY—MONAGHAN—At Newton, Oct.  
13, John McAnley and Julia Monaghan.JORDAN—MARSHALL—In this city 29th inst.,  
at the resid of Mrs. J. E. Merrill, Rev. E. K. Alden, D. Lewis E. Jordan of  
New Gloucester, Me. and Miss Estelle Mar  
shall of Newton.

## DIED.

STEWART—AT his late residence in Auburndale,  
on October 17th, John Brigham Stewart, 57 yrs.  
C. Bass late of Newton in said County, de  
ceased.Whereas Sarah J. Freeman the execr of  
the will of said deceased, has presented for allow  
ance the sum of first and final account of her admis  
sion to the estate of said deceased.You are hereby cited to appear at a Probate  
Court, to be held in Cambridge in said County,  
on the second Tuesday of November, 1892, at nine  
o'clock in the forenoon, to answer the same, if any  
you have, why the same should not be allowed.And said execr is ordered to serve this citation  
by publishing the same once a week inthe Newton Graphic a newspaper printed at  
that place, three weeks successively, the last pub  
lication to be two days, at least, before said  
Court.Wis. George M. Brooks, Esquire Judge of  
said Court, this nineteenth day of October in  
the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred  
and ninety-two.

3 31 S. H. FOLSON, Register.

IT IS A DUTY TO OWN YOURSELF AND  
BY PURCHASING THE BEST SHOE IN THE WORLD.Economize in your footwear by purchasing  
W. L. Douglas Shoes, which represent  
the best for prices asked, as thousands  
will testify.\$5.00  
\$4.00  
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FOR MISSESW. L. DOUGLAS  
FOR \$3 SHOE GENTLEMEN,  
THE BEST SHOE IN THE WORLD FOR THE MONEY.OTHER SPECIALTIES in footwear are of  
the highest grade, representing the money value  
beyond the price charged. See that name and  
price are stamped on the sole of each shoe.W. L. Douglas, Brockton, Mass. Sold by  
A. L. RHYND, Newton.

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Newton and Watertown  
Gas Light Company.All orders for Gas or Electric Lighting left at  
their office, 421 Centre St., will receive prompt  
attention.

TELEPHONE 28-1

COLE'S BLOCK, NEWTON.

4, 6 Hall Sts.

COLE'S BLOCK, NEWTON.

**NEWTONVILLE.**

Geo. Fred Williams and E. J. Donovan speak at Newton Highlands, Saturday evening, Oct. 22. Dr. William Everett, Brooks Adams, Eliot Hall, Monday evening, Oct. 21.

Pianos, Farley, 433 Wash. St., Newton.

Capt. Doane departed this week for California.

Miss Eva Grows is visiting at Officer Soule's on Walker street.

Mrs. Wadleigh and daughters have returned from North Falmouth.

Misses Jennie and Sue Preston have returned from North Falmouth.

Y. P. S. C. E. meeting Sunday evening at 6:30 o'clock, Universalist church.

Mr. Walter Chaloner has returned from his sketching trip to Cape Cod.

Mr. F. T. Cutler has taken a furnished house on the south side for the winter.

Oridental Oleate still retains its great popularity as a specific for chapped hands.

Rev. Henry G. Spaulding will deliver his new illustrated lecture in City Hall, Oct. 31st.

The Cleveland and Russell Club has headquarters in Clafin's block, adjoining Mr. Bradshaw's.

Messrs. Higgins & Nickerson have broken ground for another house on Lowell near Foster street.

A meeting of the Lend a Hand was held on Thursday afternoon in the Universalist church parlors.

There are letters in the postoffice for Dr. Henry Hunt, Dr. Hunt, Charles Kinshead and John McDonald.

The attention of those interested in Art Study is called to the advertisement of Lasell Seminary in another column.

Miss Martin, formerly of the Newton Centre postoffice, succeeds Mr. Benyon as assistant under Postmaster J. B. Turner.

Gen. Hull Lodge, A. O. U. W., initiated four candidates Monday evening. After the lodge session an entertainment was enjoyed.

Ten "Mary Washington" roses and buds were plucked on Oct. 20, from the flower garden of Mr. A. C. Judkins, Central avenue.

The G. L. U. held its first regular meeting Tuesday evening in the Universalist church parlors, and a pleasant evening with Whittier was enjoyed.

It was a happy thought to hold the Congregational Fair in the hospitable old mansion now abandoned by the Newton Club, and the attractions are to be many and novel.

Miss Lella Page was maid of honor at the wedding of Miss Mary F. Curtis to Dr. Chas. W. Jackson, at Roxbury, Tuesday evening, wearing a dress of white crepe de chine, trimmed with yellow ribbons.

The anniversary of the Methodist Y. P. S. C. E. was held Tuesday evening in the Methodist church parlors and enjoyed by all present, delegates being in attendance from all the neighboring societies.

The ladies of the Central Congregational church will hold a grand fair in the old clubhouse the first week in November. Many interesting and attractive features are promised, details of which will be given later.

Eugene Bartlett and Miss Lucy Ross were appointed delegates from the University Y. P. S. C. E. to attend the anniversary of the Methodist Y. P. S. C. E. held Tuesday evening in the chapel parlors.

A fair will be held at Miss Williston's Home Oct. 28th and 29th. There will be the usual fancy articles and refreshments, and friends are invited, not only to attend, but to provide whatever their generosity may dictate.

The delightful ride to Echo Bridge calls pilgrims from far and near. On Wednesday a party of Waltham, Concord and Springfield ladies enjoyed it cordially and reported Echo as doing herself full credit on the occasion.

The Lend a Hand gives an oyster supper and entertainment on Thursday evening, Oct. 27th, in the Universalist church parlors. Supper will be served and an entertainment provided, consisting of tableaux, music and illustrated poems.

Ex-Collector W. A. Simmons and family are spending their fifth winter at the Westminster Hotel, New York city. Mrs. Simmons was a Newtonville lady. W. A. Simmons, Jr., formerly a Newtonville school boy, is now a student at the Columbia Institute, New York.

During the conference of the Associated Charities of New England at Lynn, Oct. 25 and 26, the rooms of the Newton organization will be closed. The convention is to be a big affair. Dr. Peabody of Harvard will be among the speakers and his topic will be "How a German City takes Care of its Poor."

Mrs. B. S. Grant was a guest at the Press Club's reception to Mrs. Burnett and also met Mrs. Cora Stuart Wheeler and many other friends at that delightful "high tea." This was the old club had a paper by Mrs. Croly (Jennie June) on "Woman's Clubs" and one by Mrs. Waldron on "The University of Music as a Means of Entertainment."

The Autumnal Concert of the Universalist Sunday school will be held next Sunday evening, Oct. 23rd, at 5 o'clock. An extremely interesting program has been arranged for the concert, consisting of music and recitations by the children. Miss Maud Davis is chairman of the music committee, Mr. Nat. Buxton of the literary committee, and the young ladies of the Ois Hall's class will have charge of the decorations.

On Tuesday afternoon the Guild held a Columbus Memorial in the Methodist church which was in gala dress for the occasion. Appropriate music was rendered with fire spirit by Miss Cora Davis, Miss Josephine Martin and Miss Drury. The triumphs and disappointments of Columbus were portrayed by Mrs. Mary Martin, who closed with Joaquin Miller's grand poem, "Ode to Columbus," which was read on the 400th anniversary of American civilization and the crowning pleasure of the hour was the recitation by Mrs. Dr. Hunt of the "Ode to Columbus" by Miss Edna Dean Proctor.

A union "Columbian" meeting of the churches was held Sunday evening at the Congregational church and was attended by a very large audience. Music was furnished by choir and interesting remarks were made by Prof. Taylor on Columbus. "The Banquet of the Youth's Companion" offered on the lines of Columbus by Rev. Mr. Jackson, "Patriotical leadings of the Discovery of America;" Miss A. M. Beecher, "Effect of the Discovery of America on the Status of Women;" Rev. Ira Priest, "Effect on State Government;" Rev. Mr. Dutton, "Effect on church." The meeting closed with the singing of "America" by the congregation.

The Pilgrim Christian Endeavor Society of the M. E. church celebrated its first anniversary Tuesday evening. The program consisted of a piano solo by Mrs. L. Weeks, vocal selections by Mrs. Chas. A. Soden and Mr. William Lunt, earnest addresses by the president of the society, Mr. James Page, Rev. G. S. Butters, a former pastor, and Rev. Samuel Jackson. A paper entitled "Convention Echoes," was read by Miss Alice M. Weston, delegate of the New England convention. The hall had been transformed by the social committee into a very pretty and attractive place, and at the close of the formal exercises the guests of the society were invited to participate in a "Butterfly Tea."

The friends of Mr. Henry Breck will be paid to learn of the severe accident he met with yesterday morning. He ran away and was thrown from a hay wagon. He was dragged some distance and the wheels passed over his head. He was found lying on his face bleeding profusely, partially unconscious. Dr. Carroll happened on the spot and with the assistance of passers by carried him to his home, where he was attended by Drs. Carroll and Cutler. His injuries consist of a cut and contusion on the left temple, two large wounds over the left eye, a broken nose and numerous bruises. Two-thirds of the left ear was ground off, and the right ear was almost severed from the head.

The Newtonville Republican Club has completed arrangements for a torch bearers' parade on Wednesday evening, Oct. 26. Among the organizations already assigned a place in line are Newtonville, Newton, Newton Centre, Auburndale and Newton Lower Falls. Harrison and Reid battalions, the Waltham Republican battalion, the Belmont cavalry, the Nonantum artillery and the Nonantum band. The torch-bearers will be headed by a mounted staff of 30 men and the Waltham band. The procession will be formed in Newtonville square, and the line will move at 8 o'clock through Walnut street, Highland avenue, Murray, Otis, Walnut, Washington, Lowell and Watertown streets, to Nonantum, where a Republican campaign flag will be unfurled. The nucleus of musical music and a display of fireworks. It is expected that many of the residences along the route of the procession will be illuminated.

**WEST NEWTON**

Geo. Fred Williams and E. J. Donovan speak at Newton Highlands, Saturday evening, Oct. 22. Dr. William Everett, Brooks Adams, Eliot Hall, Monday evening, Oct. 24.

Pianos, Farley, 433 Wash. St., Newton.

Mrs. C. B. Richardson and family have removed to Wellesley.

The annual fellowship meeting this (Friday) evening at 7. The social hour at 5.

Miss Ida Forte started yesterday for Montreal, Canada, where she is to attend school.

Mrs. C. Willard Carter of Henshaw street is expected home from Nova Scotia Saturday.

Rev. G. V. Phipps of Newton Highlands exchanged pulpits with Rev. Dr. Patrick Sunday.

Mr. George A. Field and family will spend the winter months at their Boston residence.

Mr. George F. Hewitt of Boston has been removed to Waltham for the winter.

The annual fellowship meeting of the Congregational Society will be held in the chapel this (Friday) evening.

Mr. I. S. Gates' house, corner of Sterling place and Temple street, has been rented to Mr. G. S. Sprague of Boston.

The attention of those interested in Art Study is called to the advertisement of Lasell Seminary in another column.

Caroline Healy Dall of Washington, D. C., the authoress, has been the guest this week of Mr. N. T. Allen, Cherry street.

The Garden City Cadets of Auburndale and the Newton Central Cadets will parade in West Newton, Thursday evening, Oct. 30, on the work of the "New West Commission" among the Mormons.

Miss Farmer, teacher and demonstrator at the Echo Bridge School, delivered a lecture in the Echo Bridge Hall, yesterday afternoon. Her subject was Deserts.

Newton Lodge I. O. O. F., conferred the third degree last night. There was a large attendance of visiting Odd Fellows, including a delegation from Jamaica Plain.

A service of praise will be held in the Congregational church next Sunday evening at 7:30 o'clock. Selections will be given appropriate to the Columbus commemoration.

Miss Williston will hold a fair at the Waltham House next week, Friday and Saturday from 3 to 9 p.m. for the sale of fancy articles and refreshments. All friends of the Home are invited to attend.

A meeting of the W. C. T. U. will be held in the Knights of Honor Hall, Tuesday, Oct. 29th, at 7 o'clock. Interesting reports are expected from delegations who will attend the State convention held this week in Brockton.

Rev. Henry G. Spaulding will deliver his new and beautifully illustrated lecture on "Our Italy" in City Hall, West Newton, Monday evening, Oct. 31, at 7:45. Tickets 50 cents with reserved seats at Ingraham's. Sale of seats opens Wednesday, October 26th.

Attention is called to the advertisement elsewhere of a course of lectures by Prof. Lyon of Cambridge, upon "The Bible in the light of recent discoveries in Nineveh and Babylon." All those interested in Biblical study will not fail of improving in this rare opportunity.

The many friends of Miss Priscilla White, who have enjoyed her singing on many occasions, will be gratified to learn that she is taking rank among our first artists. She will appear in two Symphonies this winter and also accompany Mr. Nikisch in some of his musical tours through the country.

The first of the series of winter socials in the Unitarian church will take place Friday evening of this week. A social hour and supper will precede an address by Mr. Abbott in commemoration of the hero of the day. There will be singing of patriotic songs by the audience, interspersed with solos by Misses Coffin and Chase.

There are letters in the post-office for Kate Barry, John Doherty, Henry Erving, John Green, Oswald Herring, Louisa Hoyt, John L. Hubbard, John L. Murphy, Mary J. McDonald, E. A. Moore, Alfred Matthias, Hugh McWilliam, Anna Nickelson, Frank Osborne, Lizzie Penwell, Thomas Ryan, W. F. Simpson, J. E. Walsh, Miss E. Ward, Mrs. G. B. Wiswall.

The Veteran Firemen's Association with many regrets were forced to decline the invitation to participate in the Columbus Day parade because its arrangements for a contest with the Waltham Association had practically matured before the news of the proposed march came. The projection of the parade began a few days earlier the veterans would surely have been with them, as they much desired.

The funeral of Mrs. M. C. Irwin took place from the residence of her grandson, Mr. C. I. Travelli, Chestnut street, Tuesday afternoon. Rev. H. J. Patrick, Dr. D. officiated and appropriate selections were rendered by the L. O. O. F. quartet including "Gathering Home," "Rock of Ages" and "Lead Kindly Light." The interment was made in the Newton cemetery. Mrs. Irwin was the widow of James Irwin of Pittsburgh, Pa., and a lady of great refinement and culture, who was beloved by all who knew her.

The Democratic representative delegates met in convention in the City Hall, Tuesday evening for the purpose of nominating a candidate for the Legislature. Mr. E. Bothfeld presided. Mr. Samuel Shaw was nominated on the first ballot and was unanimously elected. The class has started off well. On a recent visit to Williams College Prof. Tenney gave the class a most interesting account of his association with Mt. Sinai and the convent there. Young men not connected with other Sunday Schools are welcome to membership.

Masonic and Odd Fellow's circles, and is universally popular. No citizen, his friends say, need hesitate to cast his vote for him.

Mrs. Moran of the Nonantum district was arrested by Officer Blue Tuesday evening, and was arraigned the following morning in the First Circuit Court for drunkenness. Judge Kennedy gave the woman some good advice and imposed a fine of \$10.00, suspended sentence in the house of correction. As she stepped down from the witness stand she drew from her bonnet a long pin, and walking toward the bench where Officer Blue was seated, made a vicious stab at him. The officer threw up his arm and ward off the blow. The woman struck again with her fist. She was successful in landing a blow, hitting the officer under the ear. A struggle then ensued, and the woman was overpowered and carried screaming and kicking to a padded cell, where she was kept in temporary confinement until her removal to East Cambridge.

The first winter meeting of the Congregational Club for the season of 1892-3 was held in the Second church, Monday evening. The programme exercised consisted of the customary singing, songs and supper, and the business session was followed by discussion of the evening's topic, "The Growing Church." The following papers were read, presenting the various aspects of the subject: Rev. Calvin Cutler, "Have the Conditions of Modern Life Changed the Problems for the Christian Church?" Rev. Dr. J. Patrick D. D., "Where and Why has the Christian Church Failed to Secure and Hold Her Former Pre-eminence?" Rev. John M. Dutton, "The Position of the Church in the Presence of Free Thought and Individual Freedom;" Mr. Thomas Weston, "The Relation of Administration and Construction to Methods of Church Work;" Rev. Theodore J. Holmes, "The New Methods and Agencies as Needed by the Church Today;" Rev. George G. Phillips, "The Part of the Newton Congregational Churches in the Christian Workers' Convention."

The Unity Dramatic Club presented the curtain raiser "A Plucked-up Dinner," and the two-act comedy "Jack's Chum," Tuesday and Wednesday evenings in the Unitarian church parlors. The pieces were both finely staged and the parts were cleverly enacted. Mr. C. W. Cole and Miss Nickerson received the loudest applause. The curtain raiser, which Miss Alice Taxco Reed did some admirable comedy work. The parts in "Jack's Chum" were distributed as follows: Squire Morton, Mr. Henry W. Langley; Jack Morton, Mr. H. Stewart Bosson; Ned Winslow, Mr. Stephen L. Snell; Johnnie, Mr. Harry L. Burridge; Belle Morton, Miss Josephine Lovell; Morton, Mr. Frank M. Elton; Miss Hornick; Miss Sarah Morton; Miss Mattie A. Langley; Martha, Miss Emma Newhall; Harry Burridge was very clever as Johnnie and Mr. Langley made an excellent part of Squire Morton. Miss Hornick gave an intelligent rendering of her lines and had stage presence. Between the acts, instrumental selections were rendered by the Hayden sextette.

**AUBURNDALE.**

Geo. Fred Williams and E. J. Donovan speak at Newton Highlands, Saturday evening, Oct. 22. Dr. William Everett, Brooks Adams, Eliot Hall, Monday evening, Oct. 24.

Thomas Hart is quite ill with malaria.

Mr. A. A. Gay is quite ill, and confined to the house.

Thos. Townsend has left the employ of Mr. Vickers.

Dr. Porter is making improvements about his premises.

Rev. Mr. Bartle of Allston will preach at the Congregational church on Sunday.

Miss Dudley has returned from Europe, and will spend the winter in Cambridge.

Mr. F. H. Manning moves to Boston next week. He will reside on Beacon St.

Rev. Henry G. Spaulding will deliver his new illustrated lecture in City Hall, Oct. 31.

Mrs. and Miss Judd of Honolulu, will spend the winter with Mr. and Mrs. Arthur Farley.

Mr. and Mrs. Bragdon of Lasell have gone to Chicago to attend the dedication of the Exhibition.

The engagement is announced of Mr. Eugene H. Mathers of Auburndale to Miss Blanche S. Bubler of Lynn.

Mr. and Mrs. Clement H. Betts have moved to-day into the late residence of Mrs. Jenulins, Hancock street.

John Bates, who left town quite suddenly some months ago, has been heard from. He was in Philadelphia.

The attention of those interested in Art Study is called to the advertisement of Lasell Seminary in another column.

Lasel Seminary has been so fortunate as to secure John Fiske for the address before its pupils on Columbus Day, Oct. 21st.

Miss Louise Woodward of St. Louis, Mo., daughter of Prof. C. M. Woodward of Washington University, is visiting Miss LaFond.

Mr. Dean Walker will give a stereopticon lecture on Tuesday evening next at the Congregational church in behalf of the Chapel fund.

W. M. Scribner, the contractor, has completed his work upon the new Catholic church at Natick. The work has consumed nearly a year.

114 young ladies from Lasell Seminary have chosen the Methodist as their church home this year. This is even a larger number than a year ago.

The Latimer Y. P. S. C. E. will hold a social in the Centenary M. E. church next Tuesday evening. A very interesting program has been prepared.

Mr. Henry Washburn, from Colorado, who owns Washburn block and other property in this place, as well as elsewhere in this vicinity, is visiting friends in the East.

The Auburndale Harrison and Reid battalion went to Lower Falls Wednesday evening with their drum corps and participated in two flag raisings. The boys report an excellent time.

There will be a Union Praise and Prayer meeting of the Congregational and Methodist churches next Sunday evening in the Methodist church at 7:30 o'clock.

Mr. Henry Washburn, from Colorado, who owns Washburn block and other property in this place, as well as elsewhere in this vicinity, is visiting friends in the East.

The studio is large, admirably arranged and lighted, and furnished with every requisite in implements and models for the learner. The walls are hung with paintings that educate and refine the difficulties of color.

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**WALTER THORPE,** Newton Centre

Agent for the GRAPHIC, and receives subscriptions and makes collectors for it. He also takes terms for advertising, notwithstanding all other kinds of printing. Also, Real Estate to sell and to rent, and insurance against fire in the best English and American companies.

**NEWTON CENTRE.**

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Piano's Farley, 334 Wash. St., Newton

—Dr. Hovey has recovered from his few days of illness.

Fine shoes at Loomer's shoe store are attracting attention.

Miss Susie Arnold of Braintree is visiting Mrs. Thorpe.

There are but very few houses at Newton Centre to rent at present.

Garey & English are building a fine house on Ridge Avenue, for Mr. Byers.

Miss Lily P. Alden of Farmington, Me., is spending a few weeks in this village.

Mr. F. R. Frost took two large loads of the torchlight boys to Roslindale last evening.

A notice of a furniture sale to-morrow morning will be found in the business notices.

Mrs. Eliza Bassett has taken a flat for the winter at 311 Huntington avenue, Boston.

Mr. John Beular, the locksmith, has removed to New Hampshire for a permanent home.

The J. R. Leesoon Drum Corps and Torchlight Co. will parade in Newton Centre 20th.

Mr. S. G. Steeves is putting some very good work into a house on Centre street for Mr. S. Green.

The Democrats are erecting a pole opposite Woodman's news rooms, to float a Cleveland flag.

At the Oak Hill school district money for a flag was easily raised and quite a sum plus left on hand.

Mrs. W. Hinckley Smith, son and sister, Miss N. L. Harrison, are spending a few weeks in Newton Centre.

Mrs. Samuel G. Garey has leased her house for three years and will make her home in New Hampshire.

Mrs. Ida Blaisdell has moved into the house on Bowen street, formerly occupied by Mr. Geo. F. Richardson.

Mr. Dwight Chester and Miss Minnie Chester left yesterday for Auburn, N. Y., where they will stay a few days.

The attention of those interested in Art Study is called to the advertisement of Lasell Seminary in another column.

Hon. Wolcott Haulen and Rev. John L. Maile will speak at a prohibition rally in Associates Hall next Sunday evening, Oct. 27.

Mr. and Mrs. William C. Brewer have returned from their trip to the mountains and are staying with Mr. and Mrs. George Warren.

It is apparent to all who have ears to hear that the new drum corps are doing an immense amount of work in the way of drilling.

Mrs. Shaw has returned from Western Mass., where she has been spending the summer to the home of her daughter, Mrs. E. E. Hinckley.

There has been a fine show of about 450 scholars for a few mornings on our common with evolutions and marching to the music of the drum.

Mr. David A. Blaisdell, witnessed the great procession in New York and the greatest naval display ever in this country, in New York harbor on Columbus Day.

Newton Centre very much needs a gymnasium, and many are ready to contribute. The boys should have some place of the kind for exercises, particularly for winter.

Bemis & Jewett are painting the Blaisdell house and stable, recently bought by Mr. Golding of Boston. Mr. Golding will soon become a resident of Newton Centre.

Mr. Edward F. Hamlin of Pelham street, was one of Governor Russell's party, to attend the opening dedication exercises of the World's Fair in Chicago this week.

Mr. Arthur Muldown has put in the cellar of Mr. Stephen Green's new house on Centre street, very rapidly, and now Mr. Stevens is getting part of the frame up.

The Rev. Mr. Barnes, who has recently returned from Palestine, is giving interesting incidents in the life of Christ at the Baptist church. Sunday evenings at 7 p.m. Seats free.

Harvest Sunday will be observed at the Methodist church Sunday morning, where the pastor, Rev. Mr. Hughes, will preach the annual Harvest Lesson adapted to children as well as adults.

The new juvenile drum corps have been in practice for a number of evenings near or in Mr. Blaisdell's stable, and his horse has caught the military step and cannot now be driven out of a walk.

Rev. Mr. Barrows' daughter, who was recently married, will live in New York City. Mr. Barrows and family will remove to the same city, he remaining here long enough to deposit a vote for Harrison.

Two Newton Centre men made a bet on Monday, a horse against a cat, and his man with the horse won the cat on Tuesday, and now as he claims the cat is modestly asked to pay three pence board for pussy.

Mrs. Hayes, who has been visiting her daughter, Mrs. William B. Merrill of Lake Avenue, has returned to her home in Milwaukee, Mrs. Merrill accompanying her as far as Detroit, where she will make a short visit.

Mr. J. C. Holden, station agent, was run over Wednesday by a runaway wagon. His head was cut a little and his back and hip injured. He is still confined to his room, but it is thought not seriously hurt.

The Sunday evening services of the Congregational society are now held in the main church at 7 o'clock. The Pequossette and Waterlow have been engaged. J. M. Fraser, 1st tenor; W. H. Rice, 2nd tenor; F. H. Bustin, baritone; G. W. Ulmer, basso.

The house on the corner of Rice and Summer streets has been sold by Alvord & Ward for Garret Schenck, at \$6,500. The purchaser is Dr. A. H. Stoddard, Boston office 196 Marlborough street, who will move in after some alterations. Dr. Stoddard's purchase does not include the corner lot.

The boys of Newton Centre, with Republican predilection, have founded a drum corps and have named it after Mr. J. L. Leeson, to show their appreciation of his generosity in the matter of the playground, and other services in their behalf in Newton Centre. They have received permission to parade from the board of aldermen.

Mr. W. M. Tenney of the Boston Engineering Company has purchased of Mr. William J. Jobling his estate on the south side of Beacon street, near Chestnut Hill road, Chestnut Hill, this city. Mr. Tenney will occupy the large frame house which beautifully overlooks the Chestnut Hill reservoir. With the house are about 30,000 square feet of land.

There will be a grand Republican rally at Associates Hall Saturday evening, Oct. 29th, at which Col. E. H. Haskell will preside. The list of speakers is an unusually strong one, comprising Mr. Roger Wolcott, Gen. W. F. Draper and Congressman Henry Cabot Lodge. This is expected to be the greatest rally of the campaign and it is expected that Associates Hall will not hold all who will desire to be present.

The residence of Mr. and Mrs. Edward Stearns of Billerica was the scene of

a brilliant assembly, Thursday last, when the daughter of Chas. A. Williams, was married with Chas. D. Kieser of this village. The ceremony was performed by Rev. A. F. Fuller. Miss Maude Crane, cousin of the bride, and Miss Florence Kieser, acted as bridesmaids. Mr. Will Kieser, brother of the groom, as best man. After a wedding tour they will reside in their new house on Parker street. The presents were numerous and beautiful.

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The attention of those interested in Art Study is called to the advertisement of Lasell Seminary in another column.

House painting has set in quite lively. We notice Mr. Ogden, Mr. Lapham and Miss Rand are having their houses painted.

Mrs. Wheeler has returned to the Highlands and is boarding with Mrs. Holman, corner of Forest and Bowdoin streets.

Rev. Geo. W. Herrick will present the cause of the New West Commission at the Congregational church next Sunday morning.

Mr. and Mrs. C. R. Benson of Chester street will soon go to Paris. Mr. Benson is a buyer for Messrs. R. H. White & Co., Boston.

List of letters remaining in the post-office: Mr. F. A. Cook, D. Clark, Mrs. P. H. Hall, Andrew J. Hanley, William Hurley, Mrs. J. B. Sullivan, Patrick Sullivan, Josiah Vincent.

The two men who robbed the postoffice a few weeks ago, were arrested at Brighton yesterday and identified by Postmaster Nash. The men were trying to rob the Brighton Savings bank when arrested.

Sunday's music at the Congregational church will include:

Anthem, "Guide me O thou great Jehovah."

Response, Sanctus.

Offertory for Tenor, "Jesus Lover of my Soul."

"Memories of Galilee."

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—A Columbian service will be held in Lincoln Hall next Sunday evening at 7 o'clock, under the auspices of the M. E. society. The program will include quartet singing by Mr. Louis S. Brigham, Miss Fauny Stevens, Mrs. E. J. Hyde and Mr. Philip C. Clark, reading of Columbian Ode by F. W. Johnson, solo solos by Dr. R. Chamberlain, late of Boston Symphony Orchestra, and an address by G. A. Shatto on "America's Place in History."

The ladies of the C. L. S. C. held their Columbian celebration on Monday last, at the home of Mrs. Alex. Tyler on Lincoln street. The house was beautifully decorated with the American and Spanish colors, and after a dainty lunch provided by the hostess, the business of the afternoon commenced, and like every thing emanating from this circle was interesting and unique. Prominent on the program was a poem recitation, followed by the presentation of a handsome silk flag given by the husband of one of the members, and reading of the Columbian ode by Mr. F. Bellamy, whose arrangement for the celebration of Columbus day has been so universally adopted. A letter was read from Edna Dean Proctor, regretting that she could not be present.

**NEWTON UPPER FALLS.**

Geo. Fred Williams and E. J. Donovan speak at Newton Highlands, Saturday evening, Oct. 22. Dr. William Everett, Brooks Adams, Elliot Hall, Monday evening, Oct. 24.

Edward Lee has received a license for a billiard table.

Mr. Curtiss is building a house on Pennsylvania avenue.

Mr. and Mrs. F. J. Hale are taking an excursion to Niagara Falls.

Miss Bertha Billings entertained the Clover Club, Tuesday evening.

Councilman C. B. McGee is the favorite here for Alderman Hyde's successor.

Mr. Frank Faunton went on an excursion to the Hoosier Tunnel this week.

The Quinoquin Association held their regular meeting Monday evening.

Rev. Mr. Peterson of Nantucket preached at the Baptist church last Sunday.

Pettee Machine Works are making extensive additions to their foundry buildings.

**\$500. in Christmas Presents.**

Competition open to Women Only.

For the best and most effective article, suggestion or phrase for popular use in advertising the merit of Cleveland's Baking Powder, a present of \$200 will be given; for the ten next best \$20 each; and for the ten next best \$10 each. Experience in writing advertisements is not necessary. A simple statement, a happy expression or even a suggestion may prove to be the best.

Conditions:—Competition open to women only. Contributions must not contain over 200 words. Verses if sent must not contain over six lines. Write your suggestion on one sheet of paper, your full name and address on another, and mail as below. All communications must reach us by December 24th. The awards will be made as soon thereafter as possible.

Address Secretary of Cleveland Baking Powder Co., 83 Fulton St., New York.

Some Facts that may give you a hint or suggestion:

Cleveland's baking powder is perfectly pure and wholesome.

It does not contain alum, ammonia or any other adulterant.

Everything used in making it is named on the label.

Consumers know exactly what they are eating.

It is the strongest and purest team of tartar powders.

It is more convenient and more economical than the ordinary cream of tartar and soda.

The latest official reports show it to be first class, and first in its class.

The U. S. Government buys it for the Army officers.

Government Chemists, State Assessors and other official authorities testify to its superiority.

Writers on domestic science, as Marion Harland, Mrs. McBride and Mrs. Dearborn, endorse it.

Teachers of cooking, as Mrs. Lincoln, Mrs. Rorer and Mrs. Dearborn, prefer it.

These are some of its points of excellence; others may have occurred to some of the thousands of women who are using it every day.

Other facts are given in our cook book. Mailed free.

Martin Hunting is moving his barn on Summer street and intends to erect a house on the lot.

The buildings of the Nelson Chemical Co. are being painted and are much improved in appearance.

Father Daney arrived home on Monday from his two months' visit to Rome, much improved in health.

The furnace at the Catholic parsonage has been removed and a hot water heating apparatus placed in its stead.

The stores will be closed to-day, and every one will go to the Columbus celebration in other parts of the city.

The street cars bring many to the Upper Falls to enjoy the extensive views and the gorgeous autumn foliage.

Mr. Harry Scheufeld has associated himself with Bishop's Newton Centre express and will extend his route to this village.

Rev. Nathaniel Fellows, pastor of the Methodist church, will exchange pulpits next

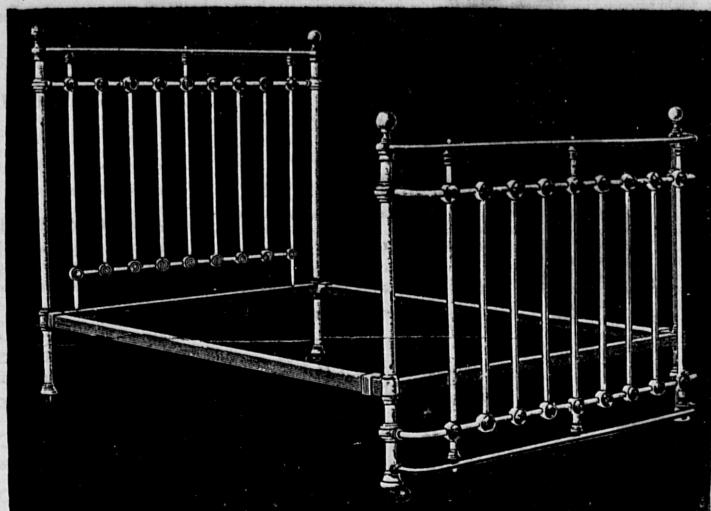
# THE NEWTON GRAPHIC.

VOL. XXI.—NO. 4.

NEWTON, MASS., FRIDAY, OCTOBER 28, 1892.

TERMS—\$2.00 PER YEAR

## "THE BEATRICE."



### A BEAUTY IN BRASS AND WHITE WITH CURVED FOOT.

We are exhibiting at our Warerooms the finest line of Metallic Bedsteads of both Imported and American Manufacture.

SPECIAL DESIGNS IN BRASS BEDSTEADS.

**PUTNAM & SPOONER,**  
546 WASHINGTON ST., Opposite Adams House,  
BOSTON.

**AKRON STANDARD DRAIN PIPE**  
AND CONNECTIONS, AT  
**CAMPBELL'S**  
Dealer in HARDWARE and CUTLERY  
271 Washington Street, Newton, Mass.

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Friday, November 4, 1892, at 3 P. M.

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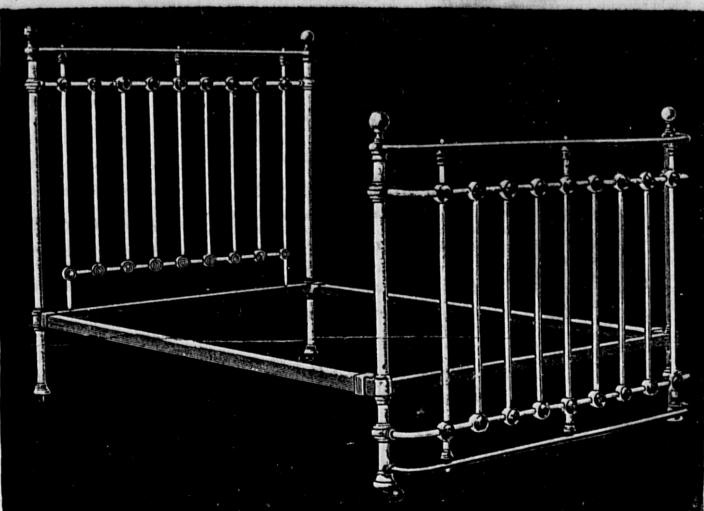
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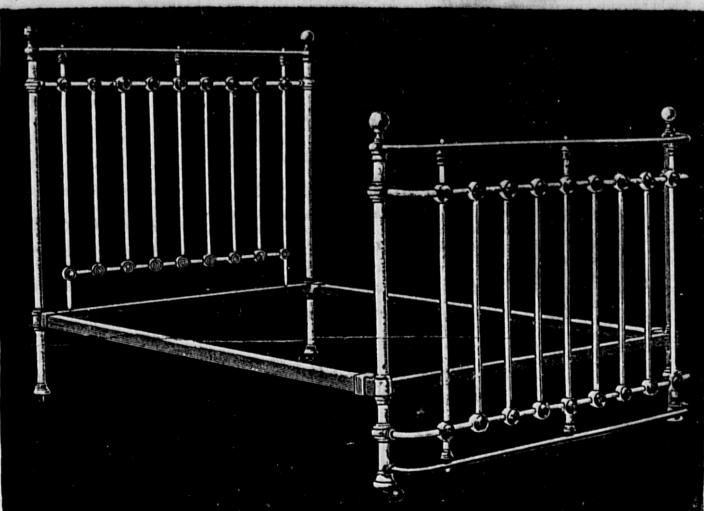
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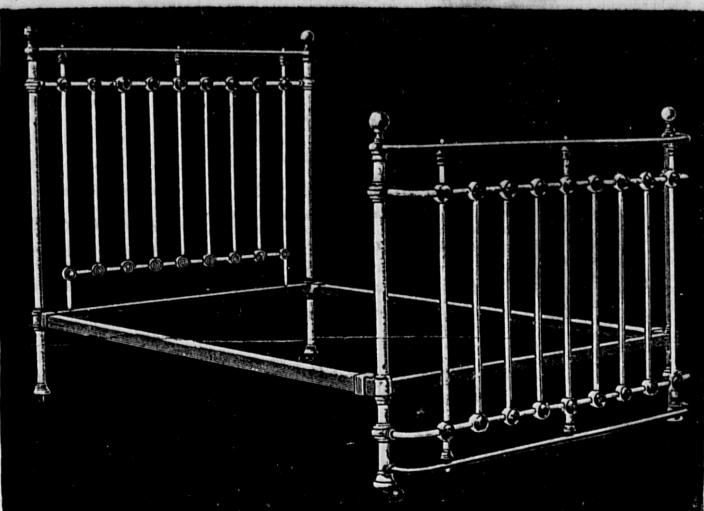
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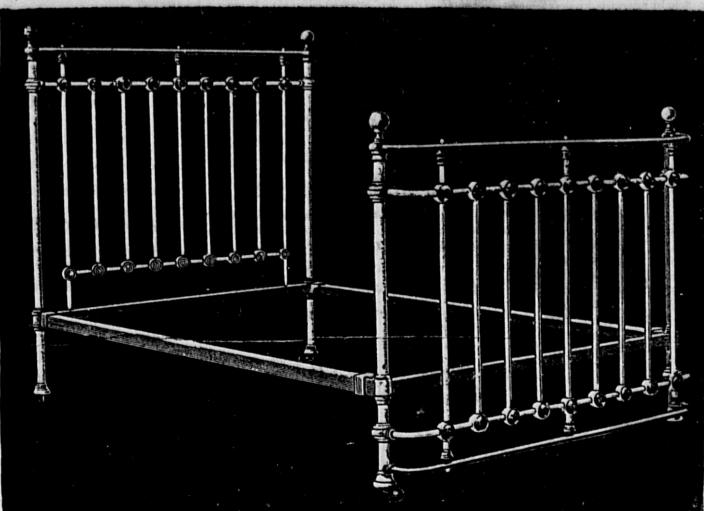
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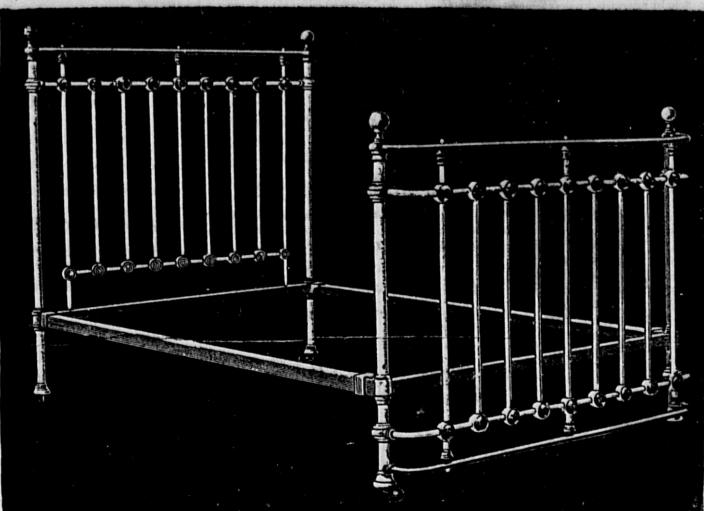
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**THE SCHOOLS CELEBRATE.**  
A Large Audience at the High School Drill Hall.

FULL TEXT OF ORATION BY REV. MR. HORNBROOK.

The public observance of Columbus Day attracted a large number of people from all parts of the city and the High school drill hall, where the exercises were held, was packed with an audience that filled all the seats and available standing space, over 2500 persons being present. Upon the platform besides the High school pupils and the orator of the day and invited guests were the members of Charles Ward Post 62, G. A. R. Seats in the front of the auditorium were occupied by the Clafin Guard and High school battalion. The notable guests present were Dr. S. F. Smith, author of "America" and Francis Bellamy, the well known writer, the author of "The Meaning of the Four Centuries." The order of exercises was as follows:

Prayer, Rev. Dr. S. F. Smith; singing, "To Thee O Country," school chorus; recitation, "Columbus's Banner," Miss Grace Whittemore; singing, "Soldiers chorus from Faust," school; oration, Rev. Francis B. Hornbrook; singing, "The Red, White and Blue," school; declamation, "The Meaning of the Four Centuries," Edward F. Hollis; singing, "America," school; benediction, Rev. A. E. Lawrence. The oration by Rev. Mr. Hornbrook is given below:

**THE ORATION.**

We come together today to celebrate the discovery of the continent, of which the nation we love and honor forms a large and most important part. It is a celebration possible to the people of no other continent. No doubt, the other physical divisions of the earth have all had their first discoverers, but the date when they were first revealed to the searching eye of man is absolutely unknown. No historic record, no hoary tradition even, can aid us in finding any definite period when the history of Europe or Asia or Africa began. Their beginnings are hidden in the depths of a fabulous past. Even Australia, which since the close of my school days, has risen from an island to the dignity of a continent, can only guess when and by whom it was first found. Ours is an anniversary unique in its character. We alone know the year and almost the day when our history as a continent began. Four centuries ago to day we became part of the known world.

It is possible that when Columbus returned to Spain, bearing with him the specimens of the regions he had touched in the mysterious west, no one, not even the great discoverer himself, realized what a contribution had been made to Europe, and how the fortunes of nations would be shaped by their relations with it. Perhaps the value of the discoveries seemed less, because all its implications and possible results were not at once revealed. But from the first, all thinking persons must have discerned the grand possibilities of the achievement of Columbus. And ever since, the centuries have passed his fame has grown with increasing lustre.

I am not unmindful of the attempts made to diminish his renown by the accounts of those who nearly half a millennium before his voyage were driven upon these distant shores from the north of Europe. But when all these earlier discoveries are acknowledged Columbus stands no less than before. No doubt, many of the wisest and wittiest things in Shakespeare were said by wise and witty people many times before him, but we should never have known them if he had not given them a permanent place in literature. And so, hundreds from Europe may have seen these shores, but Europe was no wiser for what they had seen, and would never have known anything about them, if the discovery of Columbus had not made it possible for us centuries after, to find that they had been here. The renown of Columbus consists in the fact, that he first made our continent a permanent part of the general knowledge of Europe. Before him it was a vague dream, after him it was a constant reality for human knowledge.

It is likewise true, that Columbus was not alone in his belief that land might be reached by sailing westward. No great discovery ever is made without relation to existing conditions. They are, as it were, in the air, and so are destined sooner or later to be made. None the less, however, is he who takes the first step, which transforms the possible and probable into the actual worthy our praise. It is idle to speculate as to what others might have done. Twenty other men might have sailed west and found a new world, but still the invincible fact remains, that Columbus was the first who acted in obedience to the faith that was in him, and the first to find a world responding to his faith. The history of the world is not made up of what might have been, but of what was.

The supreme glory of Columbus is that he had the courage to face the terrors of the unknown. After his deed had demonstrated, that no unusual dangers were to be encountered, any mariner could sail west. But previous to that, it was an act of the highest bravery to dare the horrors with which ignorance had peopled his path. To thousands the sun as he set in the west was red because he was looking down on the fires of hell. He might sail into those infernal fires. Or if he was above these fears what did he know of the nature of the waters he was seeking to navigate? Whirlpools might drag him down, terrible monsters of the deep might crush his vessels within their colossal jaws? He might come to the end of things and be whirled over some awful cataract whose waters were ever plunging downward into some fathomless abyss. Notions like these, and a thousand others might well have impressed him as they did those around him, and deterred him from his great endeavor. It is because he rose superior to all these things that gave him our homage.

It is useless to waste our time in small criticism of the man. Let us allow all his infirmities, but do not let these make us unmindful of the man's aspiration, and the greatness of his deed. What we ought to remember is the providential mission that in spite of his baser qualities, he was able to fulfil. That work was so great, that in the contemplation of it, we can well afford to forget all that was unworthy of his highest moments.

Columbus died, it is true, without realizing just what he had done. To the end of his days he supposed he had discovered a part of Asia, instead of a new continent. But in estimating the work that men do we give them the credit of all the consequences that flow from their achievements. To Columbus therefore belongs the glory of the expanding life and thought of America.

In the century that followed his great achievement an element of romance attached to these practically unknown shores. And gold might be found or happen here. Gold enough was to be picked to fill the treasures of Spain depicted by its long centuries of conflict with the moor, to pay for armies that might conquer Europe, and enable Columbus himself to send an armed host to rescue the Holy Land from the Mohammedan. Fountains of perpetual youth were supposed to gush forth in the wilderness. As the guide in California told the visitors from the east, of a certain forest where the laws of gravitation were petrified, so people imagined there were realms in our continent where the law of death was suspended. Even two centuries after the discovery of America people in New England expected to grow rich by the sale of sassafras, which it was supposed, would cure every ill that flesh is heir to. Every navigator who sailed up some hitherto unknown river, or explored some unknown bay, was animated by the hope that he had found a short cut to the Indies, and that in a few hours he might find himself amid scenes of oriental wealth and splendor. This feeling of romantic expectancy was the spur to the eager search in every part of the new world. The immediate results to those bold sailors was bitter disappointment. This world was as hum-drum, and prosaic and hard as the old. But what they did find has been far better for the world, than what they sought. Their hopes were blasted, but their achievements have blessed the world, and their great reward is the memory of heroic self-devotion they have left behind them.

The formation of the map of America must have been very much like that of the formation of the map of Africa, in our own time. The school boy twenty-five years ago, was always delighted to see that there was so little to be said about the interior of Africa. What

rapture it was to find great spaces of the map covered by a single name and what blessing it was to know that no teacher was able to trouble him about lakes, and mountains, and rivers, and countries that have since been discovered by Grant and Livingstone and Stanley. It is must have been with the boy of the early part of the 16th century in regard to the map of America. At first it gave him little trouble. There was a continent, but he was not called up to decide it or bound it. But it kept on growing, and the school boy if he was anything like his successor today, found life less desirable as the burden of ever increasing knowledge was laid upon him. The terrible map grew from year to year. To the few islands which dotted the sea, Cabot added the knowledge of the extended shores of North America in 1497, and Columbus those of South America in 1498. Then in 1501 the Gulf of St. Lawrence was explored. In 1513 De Soto had found Florida, and Balboa from a peak in Darien first looked down upon the waters of the Pacific. Before the middle of the sixteenth century the coast of South Carolina, the northern coast of the Gulf of Mexico, and the mouth of the Rio Grande, and that of the Mississippi had all been discovered, while the Spanish forces in search of the far-famed city of Cibola had explored the territories now known as Kansas, and Colorado. Carter had ascended the St. Lawrence river to where Montreal now stands. Cortez and Pizarro had added Mexico and Peru to the realms of Spain. Magellan in 1521 had passed through the straits to which his name has been given. And so the work proceeded from century to century until at last the map of the new world was almost as complete as that of Europe, and all the grand significance of the work of Columbus was fully revealed. The impulse he set in motion has taken almost four centuries to fulfil.

But the work of discovery was followed by that of settlement. And we are here today, and we rejoice in the event it commemorates, because this land is our home. Our chief concern is to recall the steps by which a few feeble folk in the wilderness, have grown into a united, free, and mighty nation. Other nations of this continent may recall all the progress they have made, and we may well rejoice with them for all the blessings of freedom, of prosperity, and of moral and intellectual progress, the centuries in their passing, have bestowed upon them. Still, it is with special pride, we love to trace the progress we ourselves have made. The end of the seventeenth century saw the beginnings of civilized life along the Atlantic coast of North America. Here and there in the midst of the primeval forest the contest of man with nature had begun. Here and there were the signs that a new form of existence was preparing to possess the land. If we only contemplate the outside of those early settlements which dotted North America from Maine to Virginia we shall see very little to attract our attention or to command our interest. All that meets our eye is a few people scattered at remote intervals, requiring all their force either to resist the savage foe, or to wrest a bare subsistence from the soil. The homes, we see, are rude cabins, lacking not only the adornments, but too often the comforts of civilized life. The occupations of the men and women are commonplace and unattractive. Some fish, others hunt, while others clear the forests to find places to plough. The women work through the long days of their lonely and monotonous lives, making from the raw material the garments of the household, glad indeed that the raw material was at hand. In all this there may be little that seems worthy the dignity of history. None the less it was in and through these coarse and uninteresting conditions that progress was being made. These men and women were through all these hard experiences acquiring those qualities of courage, of patience, of self-devotion and of self-reliance, which form the foundations of a nation's character.

But if we look beneath the surface, we shall find more than this. We shall see minds that cherished the loftiest ideals of life, hearts that beat responsive to the sweet and ennobling sentiments that were enshrined in their ancestral faith. The world around seemed arrayed against them, but there was that within which was mightier than the waves of the sea, or the winds of winter. To the outward gaze these people were separated from one another by almost impassable distances, but in the trusty way they were near together. They were inheritors of the same religious and moral principles. Though coming from different parts of Europe, they shared the same great social and political ideals. And for the most part they spoke the same language. Joined together in this way, their separation was accidental and temporary. The moment the boundary of one colony touched that of another they would feel their essential unity. They were kindred, living at great distances from one another. They were one, but they had not yet become fully conscious by what vital chords they were bound together. All that was re-

quired to awaken the desire for unity was the sense of a common danger. Very early our New England colonists found that union was their only defense against the power of the Indian. Later there were those who saw that the defense of the colonies against the French and Indian foe could be made effective only by a union of all the colonies for common defense. Dr. Benjamin Franklin, drew up a comprehensive plan for the union of all the colonies under one head, and it was submitted to the government in England, but met with no encouragement from men, who called themselves practical because they were blind to everything save their immediate interests. But the conflict for the possession of this continent between France and England necessarily brought the men of different colonies together. Men who fought side by side for the interests of England learned how it was possible to co-operate for themselves. The attempt on the part of Great Britain to exercise arbitrary and unconstitutional authority, was the signal for the beginning of the formation of a union which the years have made more real and more enduring. But like every great work this union has demanded for its growth, time, patience, wise statesmanship and self-sacrifice. We all know how slow our people were to adopt a system of united government. Even the stress of our conflict for independence was often insufficient to arouse the colonies to the sense of their common fortune. When the Declaration of Independence was being signed one of the signers said, "we must all hang together." Dr. Franklin replied, if we do not all hang together, we shall all hang separately. But very often during the struggle for independence the colonies seemed to forget that they owed any duty to one another, or to any central authority. Each one was aroused when its territories were invaded, and apathetic when the enemy had retired.

During our revolutionary struggle the authority of Congress was so weak, and the selfishness of states so great, that the war lasted years after a united and vigorous effort would have brought it to a successful termination. Our final success is mainly owing to two causes. In the first place to the fact that the British government sent its stupidest generals. And in the second place to the patriotism, perseverance, patience and wisdom of George Washington. It is useless to praise such a man. The best we can say is poor when compared with his work. An imperial republic on which the sun never goes down is his monument.

When the war for independence was at an end, it seemed as if we had escaped from tyranny, only to rush into the arms of anarchy. The spirit which had raised men above themselves died away and gave place to isolated and self-centred aims. We were no longer afraid of England, but we were afraid of one another. The dread of a central government was all pervading. This need not surprise us. Each colony had for more than a hundred years grown alone. It seemed as if it were in itself a world. Lack of communication made people ignorant of one another. It was father from Boston to New York then, than it is to the Pacific boundary of the state of Washington to day. There were difficulties of all kinds in the way to a strong united government.

Here again, the necessities of our situation were the impelling causes of union. The dangers from a united government were great, but those from a disunited government were greater. It is well for us to-day, that there were men who were wise enough to discern our need, and brave enough to devise a remedy for it. It is easy enough now to say what they might not to have done, but then more could not be done. The framers of our constitution may have made compromises, but they made them in the hope, which has been justified by the event, that time might accomplish what was impossible for them. It is easy to criticize the constitution of the United States, but to devise one which will work better, or from which so many benefits have been derived is practically impossible. Instead of complaining of what they failed to do, let us gladly recognize what they did, and give them the reward which belongs to those who by their labor, have enabled their country to rise from poverty to wealth, from weakness to power, from chaos to order, from an aggregation of isolated states into a harmonizing united and regnant nation.

When in 1789 Washington became president of the United States, we had become a nation on paper. Only time, and wisdom, and courage could make the sense of nationality supreme in the hearts of the people. To the domination of the national spirit many causes have conspired. The first was the elevated character, popularity, and insight of our first president. As a man he was too great to be overlooked, as a president of the United States, he would not suffer any slight upon its dignity. When he visited Massachusetts, John Hancock, whose name at the head of the signers of the Declaration of Independence is an example of patriotism and penmanship, was governor, and as governor he believed himself in his own state superior in rank to the President of the United States. Instead therefore of calling upon the president he waited for him to call upon himself. But he waited in vain. Never has a point of etiquette involved so much that is important in principle, that simple act Washington impressed upon the whole country the fact that the nation was greater than a state.

What Washington taught by his executive wisdom, Chief Justice Marshall impressed in his interpretation of the constitution. No doubt those who aided in the construction of that document, had different conceptions of the rights of the states under it, and it was not possible for all of them to be interpreted in a way that would minimize the authority of the national government. It is the glory of Marshall that he interpreted it in the sense of the sovereignty of the nation. John Adams rendered many valuable services to his country, but none more lasting in its value, than the appointment of John Marshall as chief justice of the United States.

In Congress and through the two of the greatest statesmen our country has ever produced, gave all the weight of their ability and popularity to the confirmation and establishment of the principles of constitutional interpretation which Marshall had proclaimed from the bench. Daniel Webster, with his matchless power of logical reasoning and oratory combined, met the reasonings of Calhoun and Hayne, and by the force of his masterful spirit succeeded in infusing into the masses of our people the sentiment embodied in the closing words of the greatest speech to which Congress ever listened, "Liberty and union, now and forever one and inseparable. Henry Clay, by the grace of a popularity which no other American has ever possessed, imbued the people with

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## &lt;h3

## NEWTON TARIFF REFORM CLUB.

## The Tariff is a Tax.

Every person interested in the subject of the Tariff, is cordially invited to take part in the discussions carried on in this column. Respectful consideration will be given to inquiries, criticisms, and communications of every kind whether coming from Tariff Reformers, Free Traders or High Protectionists. Address Secretary of the Tariff Reform Club, Newton Centre, Mass.

Members of the Tariff Reform Club are invited to send even a small contribution to the Treasurer, according to the recent circular. They are reminded that according to law the name and amount of every contributor must be filed with the city clerk and with the secretary of state, and they will readily imagine their chagrin when they are shown to be indifferent to the cause by the omission of their names from the list of contributors.

## The Story of Steel Rails.

The story of steel rails is very instructive to any one who wishes to understand the operation of Protection. It is an epitome of the history of our effort to grow rich by taxing ourselves. Change the name of the article from steel rails to clothes or tools or food, and you can apply the conclusion to nearly every item on our long tariff list.

Steel rails have done much to cheapen the distribution of wealth. The reduction in their price has helped to reduce the cost of transportation. It has helped the farmer to get his crops to tide-water at a comparatively little expense. Bessemer steel has been a great blessing. It might have been a still greater blessing if the iron-masters who won the decree of making it had not been so greedy. It is said that the price of steel rails has gone down since the Bessemer process was discovered. Senator Aldrich or Mr. McKinley would not hesitate to say that they were cheapened by a law passed for the purpose of making them dearer.

As a matter of fact, they have been cheapened by discoveries and inventions due to the ingenuity of men whose minds are always equal to the task of modifying the exactions of a tariff law. Since 1873, the Bessemer converter has been quadrupled, while the labor required has diminished. The Gilchrist-Thomas process enables four men to accomplish, with less material, a result that ten years ago required the work of ten men. In 1868, the making of a ton of steel rails consumed 10,000 pounds of coal; today, 5,000 pounds only are needed.

These are some of the causes of the reduction in the price of steel rails, and Protectionist who says that his statute accomplished this wonder, is perfectly capable of saying that high tariff taxes make big crops.

In 1873, the price of a ton of steel rails in this country was \$50.00, and there was a duty of \$28. The duty is now lower. It is \$13.44; but, high or low it is the protection demanded by and satisfactory to the makers of steel rails. While steel rails in this country have been coming down from \$60 to \$30, steel rails in England have been coming down from \$74 to between \$17 and \$19.

The American makers do not care what may be their cost of production. The protection enables them to charge just what they please, so that they keep under the price that would buy English rails, pay the tax of \$13.44, and the cost of transportation. There is no competition at home. There is a trust.

Just now \$30 is the price at which the importation of England rails is prohibited. This has been the price for a long time. There is no demand for steel rails, but that makes no difference. In the absence of a demand, under natural conditions, the makers of rails would seek to force sales by lowering the price. But there is no need of that in the steel rail mills. Practically, there is only one seller in the United States, and there will be only one so long as the tariff tax is high enough to prevent imports of English rails.

The cost of production has gone down since 1886, and so has pig iron. Pig iron costs our steel rail makers \$3 a ton less than it did in 1886, but rails are \$4 higher. In England, pig iron has gone up, but rails are cheaper, because production is cheaper. This is an instructive protection story, as we said at the outset, for it shows that protection is for the manufacturer alone. If labor costs less, he gets the benefit; if his product costs him less, the difference gets into his pocket.

And American people have paid a good deal for Bessemer steel rails. Mr. David A. Wells says that from 1878 to 1887 the tariff tax on them cost the people of this country \$140,000,000.

## The Biggest Joke of the Campaign.

The very biggest joke is the claim of the Protectionists this year that the McKinley tariff increases the price of what we have to sell and decreases the cost of what we buy.

## No Duty Needed.

We are told that ready made clothing can be bought in this country at as low prices as in England. If that is so, with all the duties on materials, what a good argument it is for a reform of the Tariff! Surely no duty is needed there.

## Dr. Carroll the Victor.

A handicap tennis tournament for the Hyslop silver cup was played on the courts of the Nonantum Club, Newton, Saturday. The trophy must be won two years, not necessarily successively, before it passes from the ownership of the club. It is a very valuable prize, a chased affair in silver and gold, bearing the name of the donor and the title of the club.

Play began in the morning at 9 o'clock, and continued through the day, except between the hours of 12 and 2. The handicaps were: John Gill, one-half 30; Joseph Cashman, 15 straight; William Ballantine, 30 straight; M. P. Barrows, one-half 15; Frank Page, Dr. D. W. Stearns and Dr. T. F. Carroll, scratch. The cup was won by Dr. Carroll. The

FIRST ROUND.  
Barrows beat Page.....6-4 6-1  
Dr. Stearns beat Gill.....6-4 6-2  
Cashman beat Ballantine.....6-3 6-2

SECOND ROUND.  
Barrows beat Stearns.....2-6 7-5 6-2  
Dr. Carroll beat Cashman.....6-2 0-6 6-4

FINALS.  
Dr. Carroll beat Barrows.....6-1 1-6 6-1

It is a great misfortune for the young and middle aged to be gray. To overcome this and appear young, use Hall's Hair Renewer, a reliable panacea.

## House.

In these days of adulteration and fraud, it is pleasing to know that there is one medicine prepared which is strictly pure. Such a medicine is Sulphur Bitters in curing scrofula; you can depend on them every time.—W. Everts, A. M., Charleston, S. C.

## PROTECTION COLUMN.

## The Services of Gen Draper.

To the Editor of the GRAPHIC:—  
I have read with much interest the contributions to your "Tariff Reform" and "Protection" columns. The plan offers equal opportunity and a fair hearing to each side in controversy and it supplies to the destitute also some of the polemic training which helps to distinguish Congressman Williams from the ordinary man.

Demagogic art on the stump may rely on obscuring the truth by appeals to passion or prejudice or by dodging the issues, but this art is palsied in the cold coffin of type and the deadly parallel column is fatal to falsehood and venom. If an appeal in your columns therefore is prejudiced, insolent or unfair, it will almost surely fail of its object and the reaction of just resentment will advance the cause of an opponent. For this reason the friends of General Draper may welcome the indiscretion of any assault upon his position or his record.

The curious contrast between the signature and the contents of the communication by "Independent" to your issue of the 21st would strike your readers, if the custom of partisanship had not dulled the edge of the travesty. The "Independent" has advertised himself too often as a victim of the yellow fever of partisanship of a peculiarly malignant type.

It is fair to admit that the real insolence of the common references to the manufacturers of this country is often unconscious. They have been pelted so long with the pet phrases of "robber baron," "haughty plutocrat," and "guiding monopolist" that a milder allusion may even be construed as a compliment, and it is a rare stretch of invention that can offend the hardened ear of the public.

So I would raise no particular objection to the slings and arrows of the individual "Independent," who writes to the GRAPHIC, seeing that they are drawn so obviously from the ordinary Democratic campaign stock in hand. Will it advance the election of Mr. Williams, however, to snare at the position and services of General Draper and assail him with hollow suppositions in place of facts?

"Independent" "supposes" that General Draper will be "especially strong in favor of an increase of tariff taxation in favor of the many manufacturing enterprises in which his wealth is invested." This is a bare assumption, implying, if it means anything, that General Draper, if elected to Congress, will urge a further advance of the tariff to supplement the present one. This I am authorized to contradict flatly, though it seems hardly necessary to note that the Republican party has the business sense not to attempt to reform prosperity.

"Independent" next remarks that General Draper "does not profess to be a public speaker and will merely add one more to the Republican majority, to vote blindly for free silver laws or any other legislation the managers may dictate." To this sample of independent observation and judgment, no rejoinder is required. Everybody in the Eleventh District, who is not afflicted with blindness, can see that General Draper is making mighty public speeches of real pith and moment and every intelligent voter in the district knows that it was not the Republican majority in Congress that voted for "free silver" and that General Draper would not vote for "free silver" at anybody's dictation.

Finally "Independent" whacks at General Draper over the shoulders of Andrew Carnegie, quoting a "report" that Mr. Carnegie has contributed \$100,000 to the Republican campaign fund and adding sweetly that "General Draper is known to be in full sympathy with him and can probably be depended on to help Mr. Carnegie to get him money back again out of the pockets of the American people." Now if any friend of Mr. Williams will draw the line between this reference to General Draper and arrant demagogism he will serve the young Congressman better than his advocate has served him.

Permit me to oppose to this style of campaigning a brief recital of what General Draper has done for his home, his state and his country, and your readers may judge for themselves of the fitness of such a man to legislate for the maintenance and advancement of the prosperity of the nation. It was one of the astonishing discoveries of Mr. Williams on the stump that General Draper had "no record of public service well done."

When the war for the Union broke out, William F. Draper was less than twenty years old, but he volunteered at once and took an active part in raising the company with which he went to the field as a second lieutenant. His field experience ranged from the Mississippi to the Potowmac and he had a fighting hand in some of the most notable battles of the war. He earned every step of his promotion to a brigadier-generalship, by distinguished capacity and gallantry in the field.

He was shot through the body while charging at the head of his regiment in the battle of the wilderness. Before his nearly fatal wound was healed, he took his place again with Grant in the field and was shot down again while the party opposed to him to-day was declaring the war a failure.

It is respectfully submitted to the admirers of Mr. Williams that the share of such a soldier in the freeing of the slave and the saving of the nation is a public service that will not shrink by comparison with the contribution of a stumbling block in the way of a Democratic party majority in Congress.

When General Draper returned home from the war, Hopedale was a little village employing some forty American workmen in competition with the cotton-spinning machine manufacturers of Oldham and Manchester. To the work of building up this home industry, General Draper devoted himself with such energy and ability that to-day the works of which he was head employ steadily and well from seven hundred to eight hundred American workmen.

Everybody who has seen Hopedale and is qualified to judge by comparison, knows that it is a model mill town. There is no establishment in the same line abroad that can compare with it in its provisions for the comfort, convenience and health of the working man. It is a standing confutation of the reckless assertion of Mr. Brooks Adams that the interests of the manufacturer are diametrically opposed to the interests of the operative.

The wages paid to the operatives at Hopedale average fully 100 per cent higher than those paid to the operatives in like establishments abroad. For this statement General Draper gives his personal word and it will take more than a sneer to dispose of this warrant.

When George Draper began to introduce an American spindle, the spindle in

ordinary use was sold for four dollars and a half. To-day the stimulated invention of Hopedale turns out a spindle for three dollars or less that will spin twice as much and in the aggregate in use in this country will serve as much power as is supplied by the Merrimac River.

Now Republicans believe that the building up of such a town, the employment of Massachusetts workmen, the march of invention and the assurance of industrial independence are public services of very considerable value and that General Draper's share in them will command favorably with any feats of Mr. Williams in uplifting America.

General Draper is engaged also in many other enterprises for the productive employment of American capital and labor and only a very foolish demagogue will pretend that these enterprises have not benefited the country. He has been a close student of economic conditions at home and abroad, and with all due regard for the polemic experience and other noted qualifications of Mr. Williams it may be confidently maintained that there will be no material "economic waste" or any other serious affliction to the district, if it should cast its vote for the patriotic soldier, the gallant general, the honorable business man, the upholder of Hopedale, the expert economist and the true American, General William F. Draper. Elton Lord.

## The Force Bill.

It does not appear that the so called "force bill" is cutting any figure to speak of in practical campaigning in the East, in spite of the Democratic resolution to have it up as a political issue. There is no commitment to it certainly in the national platform of the Republican party and it is idle to pretend that any specific legislation is pledged in the call for a ballot unstained by previous government.

But the most crude of denunciation of this bill it is curious to observe a manifest ignorance or a wilful hiding of the fact that it is merely the branching out from a root already existing. To listen to the party speakers, headed by Gov. Russell himself, the audiences might naturally suppose that this bill with a bad name was as new and novel an invention conjured up by demagogues as ever threatened the republic into a military despotism.

In his speech at Melrose, on the 10th of this month, the governor announced with doleful gravity that this bill, changing the practice of one hundred years, tells the states that they cannot be trusted to regulate and control their elections. Now who would gather from this shocking message that the party has been riding along comfortably for twenty years under licensed federal interference with congressional elections?

Fully half the objections that the governor brings up against the "force bill" in his eye strike the actually existing statute. By the law, to day, upon specified application the judges of the circuit courts and district courts have the power of wide ranging powers to detect and check fraud in registration and in voting. To back up the supervisors, the United States marshal for the district can invest the polls with as many deputy marshals as he sees fit, when two or more citizens apply to him for this protection. Every one of such officers is empowered and directed "to proceed with all convenient speed and arrest of offenders with the aid of the bystanders, if appealed to, as a posse comitatus."

If it had occurred to the slumbering wits of the Democratic party for the past twenty years to stigmatize the present statute as a "force" statute, the tin pans and drums might have been thumped upon with about as much reason as is shown in the anti-force bill campaign to-day.

## Deputy Marshals.

October 26, 1892.  
To the Editor of the Newton Graphic:

As there is some curiosity in Newton as to the responsibility for the appointment of United States Supervisors and Marshals at the coming election, I am glad to be able to state the facts. The statute provides that these officers shall be appointed by the Chief Supervisor, in any city of over twenty thousand inhabitants, on a petition filed by two citizens and voters. The Chief Supervisor sent me a blank petition which I put in my waste-paper basket, for although this statute is a very valuable one in cities like Albany, New York, for instance, where colossal Democratic fraudulent registration has just been discovered, there is no occasion for it whatever in Newton. A prominent Democrat in Ward 5 was anxious to have these officers appointed, and a Republican joined him in signing the petition. The Republican came to me and I did my best to dissuade him, and thought I had succeeded, but his Democratic friend finally induced him to sign the petition on the ground that it would do nobody any harm. It has given me a good deal of wholly unnecessary trouble, for I have had great difficulty in finding the men who were willing to undertake the responsibility. The Republicans are not represented in the city. It is only fair to add that I believe the members of the Democratic committee are generally as much opposed to the appointment of these officers as I was. They have, however, one more reason for their opposition than I had, and that is the fact that these officers are unnecessary. Newton, and indeed all the towns in the state, are now fully organized and equipped with election officials. The Democrats are aware that the adoption of the system will show the citizens of Newton an object lesson, that the Democratic outrages about the so-called Force Bill are entirely unfounded. There is practically no force either in this statute, which was passed about twenty years ago, or in the so-called Force Bill. The object of each measure is simply to watch the registration and elections, and report any illegality. Yours truly,

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ALL COMMUNICATIONS must be accompanied with the name of the writer, and unpublished communications cannot be returned by mail unless stamps are enclosed.

THE NEWTON TRANSCRIPT HAS BEEN CONSOLIDATED WITH THE GRAPHIC.

GEN. DRAPER must be amused at the claim made for him by the Boston Transcript and in other quarters, that he is a moderate protectionist. As the President of the Home Market Club and one of the leading supporters of the McKinley bill in the state, the popular impression was that he could justly be called an extreme protectionist. Probably, however, those who make the claim for Gen. Draper regard the McKinley bill as an example of moderate protection developed into legislation. It all depends upon the point of view. The man who is simply a consumer might regard it as unjust and extreme, while the man whose money was invested in a highly favored industry would regard it as only just and moderate. What was looked at as extreme protection twenty years ago is now denounced by the followers of Mr. McKinley as free trade, and judging from the past, if the present policy of the country is followed, twenty years hence any one who advocates such a measure as the McKinley bill will also be denounced as a free trader. "The sun do move," as Rev. Mr. Jasper says, and everything moves forward with it. There seems to be no such thing as a fixed definition of political terms, and two men who both claim to be moderate protectionists, will one of them argue for the McKinley bill, and the other for a revenue tariff. As General Draper defends the McKinley bill there would seem to be no doubt of his actual position on the tariff, whether he is called a moderate or a high protectionist.

COUNCILMAN BOTHFIELD will in all probability be the successor of Alderman Sheppard of Ward Seven, as it is understood that he would accept the nomination provided there is no contest. Ward Seven will be so fortunate in obtaining such representative in the board of aldermen that Mr. Bothfield will have the unanimous support of all parties. In Ward one Alderman Coffin will succeed himself, which is fortunate, as there are so few old members who will consent to serve another term that men of Mr. Coffin's experience in city affairs will be needed. Alderman Wilson of Ward Three will also accept another term and possibly Alderman Sprague of Ward Four could be persuaded to return, but there will be new members from all the other wards. Ward Two does not seem to have settled upon any successor to Alderman Churchill, but Ward Five seems to be pretty unanimous for Councilman McGee of Waban, and Ward Six for President Roffe of the Common Council.

THE TAX RATE which has just been issued by the Massachusetts Title Insurance Company will be found of great value by those interested in real estate. It gives the annual rate per thousand in the cities and towns of eastern Massachusetts for the last 10 years.

This year Manchester leads with the lowest rate, \$6.10, and Stoneham with \$19, carries the heaviest burden. Nantucket's rate, \$6.50, and that of Cohasset \$6.60, are among the lowest. Arlington's rate runs among the highest, being \$17.30, but is surpassed by Watertown's, \$18.50.

THE BOSTON SUNDAY HERALD is authority for the report that Representative Howard was defeated by railroad influence, because of his advocating a law for the opening of the upper berth in sleeping cars, when it was not occupied. That such a thing could happen in Newton seems impossible, but it only shows the importance of the voters being wide awake, when corporate influence is so far reaching and watchful.

THE NEWTON CLUB evidently makes no distinction of politics in entertaining the distinguished gentlemen who speak at the rallies held in the city. Whether Republicans or Democrats, the club opens its hospitable doors, and the members have a chance to meet the prominent men of the state and nation.

THE WALTHAM TRIBUNE says "Mayor Hibbard has positively declined a re-nomination in Newton. He has been an excellent official and well deserves continuance in power."

REV. MR. HORNBROOK'S oration at the Newton celebration of Columbus day will be found on another page, and its high literary excellence entitles it to a careful reading.

## NEWTON SCHOOL BOARD.

TEACHERS ATTEND CONVENTION TO-DAY, PROPOSED LENGTHENING OF HIGH SCHOOL SESSION.

Rev. Francis B. Hornbrook presided at the regular meeting of the school board Wednesday evening in the Clafin building, and the roll call found Messrs. Bond, Monroe, Hale, Boyden, Harwood, Travis and Mrs. Davis present.

The reading of the records was dispensed with and the first business transacted was the opinion of an order presented by Mr. Hale, appointing Sumner R. Howser an assistant teacher at the Jackson evening school, compensation \$2 an evening; the appointment of Miss M. Ethelin Stearns an assistant teacher at the Jackson evening school at \$1.50 per evening; also that the salary of Florence W. Sampson, teacher at the Jackson evening school, be placed at \$2 per evening.

Superintendent Aldrich submitted his report for the first five weeks of the fall term. The total number of pupils in the schools is 428, an increase over last year of 273 scholars. The pupils in the High school number 54, an increase of 10 pupils, and with the exception of the Pierce, Prospect and Underwood schools all show an increased membership. Evening schools were opened Oct. 10 under favorable auspices. The session of the Jackson, the Middlesex County Teachers' Convention meets Friday, Oct. 28, and it was recommended that the schools be closed to allow teachers to attend the convention. It was recommended that the closing hour at the High school be changed from 1.10 to 1.35 p.m. Various text books were recommended.

On motion of Mr. Harwood it was voted to close the schools Friday, allowing the teachers to attend the Middlesex Teachers' Convention.

The recommendation relative to text books was referred to the text book committee, and the lengthening of the session of the High school was referred to the High school committee.

Mr. Bond for the committee proposed the following new text books for use in the High school, which were adopted: Latin and French Grammar, and Exercise Books, Collar's Euclidean, Brewster's Plane Geometry, Wentworth and Hill's Exercise Manual in Arithmetic, Connor's Introduction to Browning, George's Selections from Wordsworth, George Eliot's Silas Warner and Scenes from Clerical Life.

The report of the committee on finance and accounts was accepted.

Mr. Aldrich ordered an order for additional extending the ranks of the board to Messrs. Marshall O. Rice and Clarence Stetson for the American flags presented by them to the Rice and Mason schools, Ward Six.

The sum of \$12,134.68 was appropriated for expenses during the currant month. Mr. Bond also presented an order transferring the sum of \$1000 from the general appropriation for incidentals, also \$275 from the appropriation for conveyance of pupils to incidentals.

Mr. Hale's order instructing the secretary to convey to Mr. C. E. Hussey the board's appreciation of his services as master of the Prospect school for six years past and their good wishes for the future was passed.

Mr. Ober offered an order authorizing the printing of 5000 copies containing the Columbia Day exercises of the schools, the oration, features of the schools, and the officers of the city government, together with the teachers of the schools. It was referred to the committee on finance and accounts.

Mr. Bond submitted a communication from Commander C. W. Sweetland of Chas. Ward Post 62, G. A. R., requesting permission to hang the crayon portraits of members of the Union being executed for the proposed Memorial Hall on the walls of the drill hall. Referred to the High school committee with full power.

The board then adjourned.

Notable Newton Wedding.

One of the most notable weddings of the year recently occurred in Grace Church, Wednesday afternoon. The contracting parties were Miss Maria E. Welch, niece of Mrs. E. T. Eldridge of Newtonville, and Mr. Marcus Morton, grandson of the late Chief Justice Morton of the Supreme Court.

The decorations at the church consisted of a simple display of palms arranged around the chancel, knotted here and there with bunches of white chrysanthemums, also used in the decoration of the altar.

The ceremony took place at 1 o'clock. At that hour the bride entered through the east door, leaning upon the arm of her uncle, Hon. John Read of Waban, who gave her away. The bride party passed down the broad aisle to the chancel, preceded by the ushers, Messrs. Horace H. Soule, Jr., of Newton, J. Bertram Read, of Waban, and Alford C. Congdon, Robert T. French of Lexington, Jr., Alfred Rindfuss and James Means of Boston.

The groom and his best man, Mr. Charles S. Hinman of Brookline, entered from a side door, and joined the bride party at the west door. The marriage service was conducted by Rev. Dr. G. W. Porter of Lexington, assisted by Rev. Dr. G. W. Shinn, rector of Grace Church. The wedding march from Loehengrin was rendered by the organist, Dr. Hinman, and the hymn of the ceremony the Mendelssohn march was given.

The wedding was conspicuous for its simplicity.

There were no bridemaids or maids of honor. The bride girl was dressed in white, the design with white strands of roses, which made with a long plain train and high bodice, its richness enhanced by festoons of ruching which decorated the waist of the dress. It was ornamented by a tiny corner of blue roses, and she carried a cluster of the same in her ungloved hands. Her ornaments were pearl jewels, that were worn by the bridegroom.

The bridegroom was dressed in white, and to be worthy of continued confidence.

His legislative history shows that he has not followed that test of legislative action laid down by Hon. Henry Cabot Lodge, which consists in the question "Does it pay?" but that other test comprised in the question "Is it right?"

2. His record on the silver question is the history of a struggle begun within the ranks of his own party. In a House with a majority of 160, he voted over 100 times against Mr. Williams exerted all his influence, it was confidently predicted that a free coinage measure would pass and the Republican journals hailed with ridicule the appointment of Mr. Williams on the coinage committee, picturing his helplessness to stem the tide of free coinage tide which would sweep him with it and engulf the Democratic party.

What Was the Result?

Through the efforts of Mr. Williams and the men of the Free Soil party, who supported him to the last, he was elected to Congress.

What was the attitude of the Republicans from Massachusetts? When the vote was taken on a motion for the consideration of the Bland Bill on March 7, 1892, the Republicans of Massachusetts, with one exception, treacherously

Deserted Their Convictions

and voted for the consideration of the measure. Mr. Williams' firm attitude on the silver question in the last session is a sufficient guarantee to the people of the Eleventh district that his efforts in the future in behalf of honest money.

3. From 1860-60 the country was under a low tariff.

The exigencies of war required higher duties upon imports and the Morrill tariff of 1861 was passed.

Henry Wilson declared that he voted for the bill only as a revenue measure.

After the war broke out increased duties were imposed to defray the enormous expense of carrying on the war.

At the same time the commission was appointed to revise the tariff and reduce the duties, but private interests, which had received benefits from the high war duties, protested and since that time we have had a

War Tariff Maintained

in time of peace. In the McKinley bill we witness the deliberate payment by the Republican party of a political debt to the private tariff-fed interests which contributed to Republican success in 1888.

To this partnership between private interests and public officials Mr. Williams is opposed, and his efforts such wise reduction of tariff duties as will

Remove the Burdens

of unnecessary taxation from our people and

place a check upon the avarice of those who

think that Congress should grant special favors by tariff legislation to their private business enterprises.

Cast your ballots, then, on Nov. 8 for Mr.

Williams, the advocate of honest money and tariff reform.

A true copy attest,

C. A. MINER, Clerk.

Newton, Oct. 25, 1892.

Resolutions.

The following resolutions were passed by the Trustees of the Newton Savings Bank:

Whereas in the Providence of God, another of our Trustees, Charles E. Billings, has been removed from his official duties.

Resolved, that we sincerely mourn the departure of our esteemed friend and associate from our midst, where he had been for many years an honored and useful member.

Resolved, that for his excellent judgment, his broad-mindedness in all matters that came before him, his unwavering integrity, his faithfulness in every duty, and his kindly, courteous manner, endearing him to all with whom he has been associated.

Resolved, that the taking of such a man

is not a loss to the bank, but we wish

that it is a small loss to the happy home

of which he was the honored and be loved head, as

well as to the whole community which

suffers with him for his loss.

Resolved, that we sincerely sympathize with

the grief stricken family who are called to mourn

the loss of a kind, loving, Christian husband

and father, and trust they may be comforted and sustained in their bereavement by the kindly

comforter.

Resolved, that these resolutions be entered upon the records, and a copy be sent to the

Trustees of the Bank.

A true copy attest,

C. A. MINER, Clerk.

Newton, Oct. 25, 1892.

Resolutions.

At a meeting of the Directors of the Newton National Bank, held Oct. 27th, 1892, the following resolutions were passed:

Our Heavenly Father, having in his inscrutable wisdom, called to himself our beloved friend and associate Charles E. Billings, it is hereby resolved,

That by the decease of our late friend, we have sustained an irreparable personal loss, of one whom we have learned to respect for his high integrity, and business sagacity and to love for his ready sympathy and true friendliness.

A true copy attest,

C. A. MINER, Clerk.

Newton, Oct. 25, 1892.

Resolutions.

The Boston Sunday Herald is authority for the report that Representative Howard was defeated by railroad influence,

because of his advocating a law for

the opening of the upper berth in sleeping

cars, when it was not occupied.

That by the decease of our late friend, we have

sustained an irreparable personal loss, of one

whom we have learned to respect for his high

integrity, and business sagacity and to love for

his ready sympathy and true friendliness.

That this institution has lost a wise counsellor and faithful officer, whose executive ability, and untiring energy and devotion to duty have contributed largely to its welfare, during his twenty-two years of service as director.

That the community has lost a citizen, whose enterprise and quiet generosity have been particularly marked, resulting in much benefit to the people of this city.

That while we feel deeply the loss of our friend we realize how much greater must be the loss of his widow and children, and we desire to extend our tender sympathy in their hour of bereavement, and to express our trust and belief that the God of the widow and the fatherless will be near to comfort them.

That these resolutions be entered upon our records and that a copy be sent to the family of the deceased.

Attest,

B. F. BACON, Cashier.

## An Excellent Showing.

The annual report of the Newton street railway has been reported to the railroad commissioners, and shows the following operations:

Sept. 1st, 1891. 1890-1. Increase, \$11,690.  
Income, \$62,866 Expenses, \$43,225  
\$11,690. 1890-1. Increase, \$11,690.  
\$11,690. Expenses, \$43,225  
\$11,690.Profit, \$22,640 Interest, 7,47  
\$12,033 6,984  
\$11,690. 4,608  
\$11,690.Balance, \$15,223 Dividend, 9,450  
\$5,078 9,450  
\$10,144.Surplus, \$5,573 Stock, 135,000  
\$5,078 100,000  
\$605.Debt, 100,200 Cash Out, 1,000  
130,175 569  
\$29,975 2,413

Decrease.

The \$29,975 of debt outstanding on Sept. 1, 1891, has been funded into stock, leaving only \$200 of floating debt, which is due the old Waltham &amp; Newton stockholders for 10 shares of stock. All the 6 per cent. bonds (\$100,000) have been called and paid, and \$100,000 5 per cent. bonds have been sold at 2 1/2 per cent. premium. These fundings of the year effect a saving of interest in the year to come of \$240, or nearly 2 per cent. upon the stock.

NEWTON LOWER FALLS.

Hon. George Fred Williams, Hon. Sherman Hoar and ex-Secretary Chas. F. Fairchild speak at City Hall, West Newton, this evening, Oct. 28.

—A new building consisting of 40 rooms is soon to be built on Cottage Hospital grounds. The new institution is to be known as the matron's home.

—The first lecture of the course arranged to take place at Methodist church will be

DOWLING.—At West Newton, Oct. 24, Mrs. Eliza Dowling, 82 yrs.



## THE SCHOOLS CELEBRATE.

From page 2.

with our noblest purposes and ideals, shall we leave them to those who would sacrifice public good to private gain? What solution shall we make of the problem of labor and capital? What can we do to make our nation representative of the worthiest ends of human existence and an instrument for fulfilling the purpose of God in the life of man?

These are some of the questions that arise for answer as we stand at the beginning of a new era. I gather hope from our past history that we shall answer them. I cannot believe that we have been led to this new land, and guided through the troubled periods of our nation's history for nothing. Great as the nation is to-day, I believe that greatness is only the prelude to a career whose faint beginnings only we can now discern.

Upon our grand material prosperity we may rear a grander intellectual, moral, and spiritual prosperity. The growing ethical spirit of our people, together with the powerful religious forces at our command should enable us to mould our national life into accordance with the highest ideals of righteousness and truth.

There is much to fear, but more to hope. And that hope grows stronger, as I look into the faces of the young men and women who are to do the work of the twentieth century, as we who are older have had to do the work of the nineteenth. These reserves of the future are coming, I trust, with the light of grander knowledge shining in their eyes, and a nobler purpose burning in their hearts.

Surrounded as they have ever been by the loving care of a nation which has done so much for them, they must be animated with the strong desire to do something for it in return.

It is told of St. Thomas Aquinas, that as he knelt before the crucifix he cried, "Lord thou hast done all things for me, what can I do for thee?" With something of the same spirit of grateful response to the beneficence of their country, kindled in the breasts of the youth of to-day, I am sure, that whatever perils threaten, and whatever dark days lie before us, it will be well with the republic, which our fathers founded and our brothers maintained.

## COLUMBUS DAY PARADE.

NEWTON MAKES A FINE EXHIBITION ON THE STREETS.

The unique feature of the Columbus Day celebration in this city was the parade in the afternoon, much of the success of which is due to the personal efforts of Alderman Hyde and Sprague.

Its best features were the trade pageant, the braves of Norumbega tribe, L. O. R. M., with the famous riding dog, "Tot," on a coal black steed, and the unique advertising caravans of Hyde's Insurance Agency, the Mutual Life Insurance Company of New York and the Hickory Bicycle Manufacturing Company. The fire department made a fine showing and the various pieces of apparatus were decked and burnished in the gala dress of holiday attire.

Newton steamer (No. 1) the new Amoskeag, was greatly admired. The stores and houses were quite generally decorated along the route of the procession. In Newtonville square, Bradshaw, Willis, the tonsorial artist, the Cleveland & Russell Club, J. F. Payne F. L. Tainter and the lessers of Tremont block displays of flags and bunting.

The procession formed on Walnut street and moved over the following route, the start being made shortly before 2 o'clock: Walnut to Washington street, Washington street to Centre, Centre to Beacon, Beacon via Lake avenue to Walnut street, Walnut via Erie avenue to the common at Newton Highlands, where the parade was dismissed after being reviewed by Acting Mayor Harbach. The make up of the procession is given below:

## FIRST DIVISION.

Platoon of Police, 12 men, City Marshall Richard- son, commanding officer.

## Quarry Bank pieces.

Chief Marshall Austin T. Sylvester, Chief of Staff C. H. Sprague and 30 mounted aids.

## Cliff Guard, Co. C, 5th Regt., M. V. M., 40 men, Lieut. Col. George H. Quinn.

Charles W. Page, 2nd Lt., 12 men, C. E. Sweetland commander.

## Wiley Edmonds camp 100, S. V., 25 men.

Newton High School Drills Corps.

## Newton High School Band, 22 men, Maj. H. F. Page commanding.

Members of the City Government, City Officials and guests in carriages.

## SECOND DIVISION.

Alpha Pipe, Drum & Bugle Corps.

## Assistant City Engineer, J. H. Hale and Aids.

Norumbega tribe, L. O. R. M. and Indian Drums.

## Equestrian dog "Tot" wearing Colors of Norum-

## bege tribe.

## FIRE DEPARTMENT.

Chief Bixby and Assistant Chief Ranlett.

Steersmen, Teamsters, Two horses, A. B. Aerial Ladder Truck one and Truck Two.

## TRADE PAGEANT.

Hyde's Insurance Caravan, House mounted on Wheels with illustration of burning buildings.

Mutual Life Insurance Co.'s Caravan, two hand-

H. F. Ross, lumber, sashes, doors, etc., four drays, ten horses.

## McAdoo's Express.

O. H. Tucker, groceries, three wagons.

## E. Monton, meat, two wagons.

A. H. Hoffe, grain and lumber, two drays, two wagons.

C. N. Allen, Magee Furnaces and stove display on truck.

## Cadet Fife, Drum and Bugle Corps.

G. E. Richardson, provisions, one four horse wagon, five single wagons.

## W. W. Knapp, grocery, one two-wagon.

A. W. Mitchell, leather goods, horse and wagon cart, Newton City Market.

## Wellington Howes, five wagons and fine display including pet lamb and fatted calf, fish market and float, etc.

Howard's Express, three wagons.

## Berry's Express, one two-wagon.

Berry's Express, one four-wagon.

## Manfield's Floral Float.

G. H. Dupee, provisions, four wagons.

## E. W. Hayes, crockery, two wagons.

C. A. Harrington, meat, two horses, three single wagons.

## Johnson's Electric Wagon with full electrical equipment.

Elliott Hickory Cypher, never rising float, a canvas house mounted on a quadricycle.

## Phenomenal Sulky.

## Bicycle Squad, 20 men.

The various trade floats and wagons were laden with goods representing the numerous branches of local business. Some of the displays attracted a great deal of attention along the route of the procession, and the people of the city for the first time, perhaps, got some idea of the volume of business carried on in Newton. The manufacturing industries were not so well represented as the committee of arrangements had desired, and in this connection, it may not be generally known that Newton stands fifteenth in the classified list of manufactures in the state. With a scattered territory and widely separated central villages the increase in the growth of the manufacturing business has apparently escaped the notice of the community as a whole, in part due to the location of the plants around the borders of the city, and thus removed from the more populous districts.

The parade was, however, a success, and shows what can be done when ener-

getic hands take hold and set the ball rolling. The time for the country village procession is not to-day in the budding period of the greater Newton, destined to be in the near future not only a largely populated municipality, especially fortunate in a representative citizenship, but also an important business centre, keeping pace with the rapidly developing suburbs of Boston.

## WILLIAMS VS. DRAPER.

CONGRESSMAN WILLIAMS MAKES A BRILLIANT SPEECH AT NEWTON HIGHLANDS.

Hon. George Fred Williams addressed the Democrats at Newton Highlands in Stevens' Hall Saturday evening, making one of the most vigorous speeches delivered by him in this campaign.

The speech was quite a surprise to the audience, as he dealt, with a bravery and courage seldom witnessed on the political platform, with subjects that most politicians are afraid to openly handle. He said:

"Two or three weeks ago I received a pleasant letter referring to my public work from one of the foremost citizens of this Commonwealth. I answered him and suggested to him, as he had praised my willingness to do public service, that he was under no less obligation than I, and I would respectfully remind him that he ought to be in readiness to do the public will if it called him to office."

"He answered me thusly: 'That if the people should drag him from his retirement, place him in nomination and elect him without the expenditure of a cent of money on his part, or the opening of his mouth in his own behalf, then he should regard public office as an honor.' But he regarded the present duties of a candidate for office as degrading to a man."

"I don't quite agree with him in the severity of his judgment, but this is true, that it is not an easy or agreeable task for a man who has done public service and done it to the best of his ability, to be called upon to advocate his own reelection. It is a task which to me is one of the most disagreeable. I have ever undertaken it, and it seems almost superfluous that the people of this district, knowing my record—knowing what I have accomplished, be it great or small, they have seen me and heard me—it seems, I say, almost superfluous that I should be required to advocate my own re-election.

It seems as if in this campaign I might have the right to retire from active canvass in my own behalf and await the verdict of the people on what I have done. And yet, to a member of Congress this might even be an unfair test, for you must remember that Congress is one of the most complicated legislative machines that exists in the world. It is governed by complicated rules, and only very few men at best can get a hearing."

"The service which a man is enabled to do in the first session of Congress, which lasts but a few months, before he is obliged to go to the people again for reelection, is not great. The time is hardly sufficient for a man to gain even a fair equipment in the work of legislation.

"If he wants to know what my labor record is, let him ask the labor leaders who were in the Legislature with me—Senator Howard, Mr. McEntire, Mr. Moriarty or Mr. Quinn. They could tell him how many labor bills I drew for them, how many I advocated, and the passage of how many they ascribed to my work.

not alone in this infliction. I find that no less a person than Wayne MacVeagh has been attacked in the same manner."

Mr. Williams here read from a speech made by Mr. MacVeagh at Cooper Union, New York, in which he referred to an attack made upon him by the New York Tribune because of a criticism of Mr. Egan. In former speech, Mr. MacVeagh brought out the fact in his reply that his opinion of Mr. Egan was formed by reading the opinions of the New York Tribune expressed before Mr. Egan had become a public office-holder.

Mr. Williams said that he was satisfied that all the Tribune had formerly said of Mr. Egan was true. In addition to that he said that the proof was abundant that Mr. Egan was at the head of a gigantic swindling enterprise down in Chili, the president of which was Mr. Egan's own son. Mr. Williams went on to say:

"I know not only that that man was under suspicion when appointed, but also in the conduct of affairs in Chili. His actions are open to the gravest suspicion."

"I play you, Democrats of Newton, or Republicans, even, would you respect me as your representative if any race prejudice stopped me in denouncing any such debauchery of our administration abroad? And yet, notwithstanding the easy justification I have for that criticism, appeals are being made throughout this district upon race grounds not to vote for the Democratic candidate for Congress.

Mr. Williams said there were also appeals being made to the laboring men of the district, but his own labor record was made up, and the people could judge of it.

"But by what right does my opponent attack me on this score? I am informed that he will not recognize in his own factory a labor organization; that he is the hardest enemy of organized labor there is in the Commonwealth of Massachusetts. He was the first to break the power of organized labor in the elastic industry. The organization got along well until he entered the field and drove the union men from his shop. More than that. When he cut the union men down to wages for which they would not work, filled their places with foreigners, and they never got to work under his hand than he cut them down, and they are to-day working at not living wages, but at what may be well described as starvation wages. That is the kind of labor friendship possessed by my opponent, who criticizes one who has some record on the labor question."

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Our Meat, Fish, Oysters, Saratoga Chips, Eggs, Doughnuts, Vegetables, etc.

Like most other people, our folks formerly used lard for all such purposes. When it disagreed with any of the family (which it often did), we said it was "too rich."

We finally tried

## COTTOLENE

and not one of us has had an attack of "richness" since. We further found that, unlike lard, Cottolene had no unpleasant odor when cooking, and lastly Mother's favorite and conservative cooking authority came out and gave it a big recommendation which clinched the matter. So that's why we always fry ours in Cottolene.

Sold by all grocers.

N. K. FAIRBANK & CO., CHICAGO, and 5 Central Wharf, Boston.

## SULPHUR BITTERS

**ARE YOU** low spirited and suffering from the excesses of youth? If so, Sulphur Bitters will cure you more good than all the Latin prescriptions of drugs and mineral poisons which will remain in your system, destroy your bones, and make you a poor, weak, and broken down invalid. No person can remain sick who uses Sulphur Bitters. If

### YOUR DAUGHTER'S FACE

is covered with ugly sores, and festering Pimples, give her Sulphur Bitters. Ladies in delicate health, who are all run down, should use Sulphur Bitters. None better.

Try Sulphur Bitters **TO-NIGHT**, and you will sleep well and feel better for it.

Sulphur Bitters will make your blood pure, rich and strong and your flesh hard. Get a bottle now.

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\$10 a SET. Guaranteed. Extracted painlessly. All other dental operations performed at equally low rates.

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Allen, J. L. Flute and Violin; and other Kentucky Tales and Romances. 64,1244

Brine, M. D., and others. Our Little Men and Maidens; Pictures and Verses. 57,281

Twelve pictures of children in fancy costumes.

Byrner, Ed. L. Zachary Phips. 61,823

Phips, a Boston boy, ran away from home, goes through the Aaron Burr Expedition, the War of 1812, and the Seminole War, and becomes connected with the American legation at London.

Cocker, B. F. Christianity and Greek Philosophy; or the Relation between Stoicism and the Positive Teaching of Christ and his Apostles. 94,532

Corkran, A. Margery Merton's Girlhood. 64,1245

Davis, R. H. The West from a Car-Window. 32,466

Mr. Davis gives his experiences with cowboys, and with the troops on the border, and his impressions of some interesting phases of western life in Texas and in the mining regions of the "Great Divide."

Dorr, J. C. R. Poems. 54,763

Ellis, E. S. Through Forest and Fire. Fur Coats and Feather Frocks. 64,1240

Griswold, W. M., ed. France; a Series of Narratives of Personal Visits to Places therein Famous for Natural Beauty or Historical Association. 33,431

Griswold, W. M., ed. Italy; Narratives of Personal Visits to Places therein Famous. 33,432

The editor has gathered together articles, especially from the newspapers, on the consideration of publication.

Harris, T. M. Assassination of Lincoln; a History of the Great Conspiracy; Trial of the Conspirators by a Military Commission, and a Review of the Trial of John H. Surratt, by a Member of the Commission. 58,263

Henry, G. A. The Young French; a Tale of the Franco-Prussian War. 64,1232

Hutchinson, G. A., ed. Outdoor Games and Recreations; a Popular Encyclopedia for Boys. 104,462

Chapters on cricket, athletics, swimming, yacht-sailing, boating, skating, football and various other games.

King, G. Jean Baptiste Le Moyne Sieur de Bienville. (Makers of America.) 91,738

Longfellow, H. W. Evangeline; a Tale of Acadie; with Illus. by F. O. C. Darley. 55,466

Seelye, E. E. The Story of Columbus. 63,595

Dr. Edw. Eggleston has carefully verified the investigations made for this book, which contains the history of modern inquiry condensed with a view to an interesting narrative.

Smith, W. Thordale; or the Conflict of Opinions. 93,54

Wm. Smith was one of the subjects of the biography by Geo. S. Merriam, called "The Story of Wm. and Lucy Smith," (94,471)

Sprague, T. J. Electricity; its Theory, Science and Application. 102,350

The work is intended to lead the reader to think for himself, and to assist him in forming a clear conception of general principles.

Tarn, E. W. The Science of Building; an Elementary Treatise on the Principles of Construction, especially adapted to the Requirements of Architectural Students. 101,337

E. P. THURSTON, Librarian. Oct. 26, 1892.

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**NEWTON CENTRE.**

Come and hear Gen. Draper, candidate for Congress, Saturday evening in Associates Hall.

Hon. George Fred Williams, Hon. Sherman Hoar and ex-Secretary Chas. F. Fairchild speak at City Hall, West Newton, this evening, Oct. 28.

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Mr. and Mrs. H. W. Mason, who will enter at dinner the subscriber for the Republican rally, will arrive (Saturday) evening, at Associates Hall, have issued invitations to a large number of prominent ladies of Newton, to meet the gentlemen between 4 and 5 o'clock in the afternoon.

Last Sunday at the sewer pumping engine the sound of hammers and saws making alterations about the shanty, mingled with the noise of the pumping engine, disturbed the Sabbath stillness as people were going to church. Many are asking, who is responsible for this disturbance and why? If the pumping is necessary, alterations about the buildings must be tolerated in addition.

The Oak Hill school flag was raised Friday morning, Oct. 21. The morning session of school was observed as Columbus Day. A letter of thanks was sent by the pupils to Mr. Charles Dickens, who has so kindly and generously aided in securing their flag. The citizens met at the school hall in the evening for short but interesting exercises. Reading of Proclamations, Rev. Mr. Mills, Prayers, Rev. Lynn King. Pupils expressed gratitude to citizens for money which purchased the flag. Patriotic songs by audience and school.

The Newton Christian Endeavor Union held its first regular meeting of the season Monday evening at the First Congregational church. The church was well filled with Y. P. S. C. E. workers from all parts of the city and President A. L. Harwood of the Newton Centre society presided. The address of the evening was given by Mr. George W. Coleman, prominent in Christian Endeavor work who took for his subject, "Christian Endeavor in the Nine-

teenth Century." The address was very interesting and with social, literary and musical interests and a collation served during the evening, the whole was one great enjoyment.

An entertainment, complimentary to Miss Alice Thaxter Reed, will be given in Associates Small Hall, Tuesday evening, Nov. 1st, at 8 o'clock. Miss Reed will be assisted by Mr. Mart Dow, Boston's noted humorist; Miss Bowker, the well known contralto, and Miss C. Blanche Rice accompanist and pianist, who is so favorably known to Newton audiences. A pleasing feature of the evening will be a dance in which Miss Reed will be assisted by Miss Pauline Russell, a graduate of the Emerson College of Oratory. Tickets may be obtained at the drug store of Mr. J. J. Noble.

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The friends of Mr. C. A. Clark of Cypress street will be pained to learn of his dangerous illness from malarial fever and gastritis.

Rev. Geo. S. Ballou of this village has been chosen secretary of the Northern Baptist Educational Society and Dr. Hoyle is one of the directors.

Mrs. R. R. Bishop has been chosen one of the vice-presidents of the Women's Home Missionary Association and Mrs. Geo. M. Boynton a director.

The Prohibitionists had a large attendance at their rally last evening, and interesting addresses were made by Rev. W. H. Cobb, Hon. Wolcott Hamlin and Rev. John L. Mille.

Rev. A. L. Wadsworth and family remove to Rockland, Mass., next week. Mr. Wadsworth accepted a call there by the Baptist society last spring and has preached there during the summer.

Rev. George Bullen, D. D., of the Newton Baptist Theological Institution, preached Sunday morning at the Baptist church, the pastor, Rev. Mr. Barnes, preaching at Wellesley College.

Mrs. Porter's house, corner of Gibbs and Centre street, which has been moved around to face on Gibbs street, is being entirely remodelled and when finished will be one of the most attractive houses on the street.

Mr. Wm. F. Woodward's little boy was taken down with a severe attack of diphtheria last week and it became necessary to take him to the Newton Cottage Hospital, where it is understood he is beginning to improve.

Mr. Geo. H. Loomer has sold his shoe business to Mr. W. A. Parks of Newton. Mr. Loomer has gone to Nova Scotia for a short time, leaving his accounts with Walter Thorpe for collection. Those indebted will please pay at once.

Mr. Wallace M. Leonard, son of Mr. Alonzo H. Leonard and Miss M. C. Emery of Orange, Mass., were married in Boston on Tuesday. Their home will be in Philadelphia, where Mr. Leonard is connected with a large book publishing house.

Until the completion of its new building the services of the Unitarian society are held in Associates Small Hall, on Sunday afternoons at 3:45. The subject of Rev. Mr. Bowser's sermon next Sunday is "How we may come to know God." All are invited.

The first social of the Baptist society, after the summer vacation, was held